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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
AVELLERS' GUIDE.

The Best and most Complete Guide in India.
and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the , Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 60,864—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1896.

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Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th Dec.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	19th ,,
B.I. COROMANDEL	4888	F. H. Seymour	26th ,,
			1897
† CARTHAGE	5196	M. De Horne	2nd Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	R. Crewe	16th ,,
M.* CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
† CARTHAGE	5196	M. De Horne	30th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	R. Crewe	13th ,,
M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th ,,
† CARTHAGE	5196	M. DeHorne	27th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	R. Crewe	13th ,,
M.* AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	20th ,,
† CARTHAGE	5196	M. DeHorne	27th ,,
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	R. Crewe	10th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th ,,
† CARTHAGE	5196	M. De Horne	24th ,,
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	1st May.

The Steamers marked B. I., proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.

The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.

Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can tranship at Port Said.

The Steamers marked thus † proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only small packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable Terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports Enroute.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th November, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Feb. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 395	Rs. 180

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 6th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,339	350	7th Jan.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Feb.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 325	Rs. 130

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 980	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

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STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Walluschnig	2,706	350	21st Dec., 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 53, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec., 7, 1896.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

Under Contract with the French Government.

DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. 1896.
YARRA	4255	Flondin	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4202	Aubert	20th Feb. ,,
CALEDONIEN	4182	Blanc	20th Mar. ,,
MELBOURNE	4089	Rogliano	17th April ,,

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NATAL	Bourdon	4,074	17th Dec.

Four weekly departures thereafter.

Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.

A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board. Heavy baggage to be sent on board, on the day of departure between 8 and 10 a.m.

The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or about 16th December, 1896.

N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.

For further particulars apply to

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THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for [illegible] ellers in all parts of the World.

[illegible] at the [illegible] of the day.

[illegible] BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought

[illegible] CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest [illegible] Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

[illegible] Rate of interest on application.

[illegible] PAY and PENSIONS collected and every [illegible] king and Money Agency transacted.

[illegible] free on application.

13, Esplanade Road.

; Old Court House.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA" 1192 tons on the 12th December at 2 p.m. or later if English mail is later in arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE via KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

S. S. "PACHUMBA" 956 tons, on the 12th Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 10th Dec. at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on or about 10th Dec., at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 10th December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 2nd January.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA" 1,993 tons, on or about 22nd Dec., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane and Delagoa Bay.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents ;
Bombay, 7th December 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,334	18th December.

taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON — MADEIRA
ALGOA BAY — and
CAPE TOWN — SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 7th November, 1896.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.
SEASON 1897,

WE are already REGISTERING NAMES for BERTHS in HOMEWARD STEAMERS leaving Bombay in MARCH, APRIL and MAY next, and as accommodation is allotted in the order of application, EARLY DECISION is recommended.

No charge for securing passages, but applications must be accompanied by deposit of half passage money.

Lists of sailings, fares, &c., on application to

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GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., books, on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

CHRISTMAS, 1896.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

WINE AND SPIRIT DEPARTMENT.

BRANDIES.

Special attention is invited to our own brands of these, which are the finest in the Market and are priced according to age.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Treacher's Special Invalid Brandy Matured for Medicinal use, 15 years old	per doz.	82	0	91	8
Treacher's Extra Special Liqueur Brandy	per bot.	7	0	8	0
Do. do. do.	per pint	3	12	4	4
000 Treacher's Fine Old Pale Cognac, the celebrated "Heart Labelled Brandy"	per doz.	52	8	58	8
00 Treacher's Old Pale Cognac, a choice matured spirit	,,	45	8	51	0
0 Treacher's Pale Cognac, a good "Peg" Brandy	,,	39	8	44	0
Cheap Brandy, Bottled in France for Treacher and Co.	,,	27	0	30	8

WHISKIES.

ALL GUARANTEED AS MATURED SPIRITS FROM THE BEST DISTILLERIES.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Treacher's "Fine Old Glenlivet," a special blend of Scotch Whiskey, bottled only by ourselves, is unequalled in age and quality	per doz.	26	0	29	0
Treacher's Special Liqueur, a genuine ripe old Whisky. Connoisseurs will fully appreciate its mellowness.	,,	35	0	39	0
Do. Highland Malt Whisky, Phœnix Brand. A well-matured Spirit exceptionally mellow to the Taste.	,,	28	0	31	8
Do. Old Irish. This is guaranteed as an old thoroughly ripe Spirit.	,,	26	0	29	0
Do. "Diabetes" Whisky. Is well-matured, of Mild and Delicate flavour, and is the best stimulant a diabetic person can take.	,,	28	0	31	8
Crabbie's first quality	per doz.	31	0	35	0
Kinahan's "L. L." Whisky	,,	35	12	40	0
Daniel Crawford's	,,	32	8	...	
John Jameson & Son's finest Dublin Whiskies, bottled in Europe, One Star	,,	34	0	38	0
Do. do. do. do. Two Stars	,,	38	0	42	8
Do. do. do. do Three Stars	,,	42	0	47	0
D. C. L. Whisky	,,	36	0	40	0

HOLLANDS AND GIN.

		Quarts.			
DeKuyper's Holland Geneva, in cases containing 15 flasks	per case	44	8	49	8
Treacher's Dry Unsweetened Gin	per doz.	29	0	32	8
Do London Old Tom		29	0	32	8
Swaine and Boord's Old Tom	,,	24	12	27	12
Gordon's Dry Gin (Square Bottles)	,,	29	0	32	8
Coate's Plymouth Gin (market rates).					

JAMAICA RUM.

VERY OLD AND VERY FINE.

		Quarts			
Treacher's Finest Old Jamaica, best quality	per doz.	31	[illegible]	35	0

SPIRITS IN JARS OR CASKS.

	Per Impl. gall.			
Treacher's Highland Malt, Phœnix Brand	13	4	14	12
Do. do. do in small casks of about 8 gallons	13	0	14	8
Do. "Fine Old Glenlivet," a special blend of Scotch Whisky in jars	12	4	13	12
Do. do. in small casks of about 8 gals.	12	0	13	8
Do. Special Liqueur Whisky per gal.	16	12	18	12
Do. do. in small casks of about 8 gals.	16	8	18	8
Do. Old Irish in jars	12	4	13	12
Do. do. in small casks of about 8 gals.	12	0	13	8
Do. Dry Unsweetened Gin in jars	13	12	15	4
Do. do. do. in small casks of about 8 gals.	13	8	15	0
Do. London Old Tom in jars	13	12	15	4
Do. do. do. in small casks of about 8 gals.	13	8	15	0

FOREIGN LIQUEURS.

GUARANTEED TO BE OF FOREIGN MAKE AND OF THE BEST BRANDS.

		Cash. Qts. Rs.	a.	Pints. Rs.	a.	Credit. Qts. Rs.	a.	Pints. Rs.	a.
Benedictine		6	8	3	12	7	8	4	4
Do.	per doz.	81	0	44	8	91	0	50	0
Celestine		7	8	4	4	8	6	4	12
Chartreuse, the Genuine from the Monastery Green		9	0	4	8	10	4	5	4
Do. do. do. Yellow		8	0	4	4	9	0	4	12
Cherry Brandy, best Morella, Grant's		4	4	2	4	4	12	2	8
Do. do. do.	per doz.	47	0	25	8	52	8	28	8
Creme de Cocao		5	4	...		5	12	...	
Do. de Noyeau, best		6	0	3	8	6	12	4	0
Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange or White, Wignand Forkunk. Stone Jars		5	8	3	12	6	4	4	4
Kummel (Creme d'Allash) Riga Genuine		4	4	...		4	14	...	
Maraschino de Zara (the finest)		5	0	3	0	5	10	3	8
Peach Brandy		5	8	3	2	6	2	3	8
Apricot Brandy		5	8	3	2	6	2	3	8
Blackberry Brandy		5	8	...		6	2	...	

BITTERS, &c.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Angostura Bitters	per pint	2	6	2	12
Orange do.	,, quart	2	8	2	14
Do. do.	,, pint	2	0	2	4
Peach do. Page and Sandeman's	,, ,,	2	12	3	2
Brandy do. (Treacher & Co.'s) Pomello and Orange Bitters (Treacher & Co.'s) Wine Bitters, Treacher & Co.'s	,, ½ pint	1	4	1	7
Ginger Wine	per doz.	20	0	22	8
Milk Punch, Treacher & Co.'s	,,	30	0	33	8
Vermouth, French	,,	22	8	25	0
Do. Italian	,,	19	0	21	4

STRASBOURG BEER.

TREACHER & Co. have been appointed Sole Agents in India by M. M. Gruber & Cie. for this well-known and delicious Ale.

Quarts, per dozen	7	0	7	14
Per case 4 dozens	27	0	30	0
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Per case 6 dozens	27	8	30	8

This is highly recommended.

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		Cash. Bots. Rs.	a.	½ Bots. Rs.	a.	Credit. Bots. Rs.	a.	½ Bots. Rs.	a.
BASS'S BEER, by Fosters and Sons	per doz.	7	12	5	6	9	0	6	2
Do. by Stone, L. G. A.	,,	7	8	5	4	8	8	6	0
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster and Sons	,,	8	0	5	8	9	0	6	2
Do. do. do. by Burke & Co.	,,	8	0	5	8	9	0	6	4

*** Treacher and Company, Limited, are Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. Foster and Sons' bottling of Bass's Beer and Guinness's Stout.

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER.

(Ind. Coope & Co.'s)

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per dozen qts.	6	8	7	4	Per case of 3 dozen qts.	18	10	20	12
Do. pts.	4	8	5	0	Do. of 6 ,, pts.	26	8	29	8

Bottled specially for Treacher & Company, Ld., who have been appointed Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

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SURE CURE **DERMINA** FOR DHOBI ITCH.

This is a colourless cleanly liquid Preparation, and invariably succeeds in effecting a perfect cure, even after every other remedy has failed. Per Bottle, with Brush, Rs. 2 and Re. 1.

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MUHLEN'S RHINE VIOLETS ....Per Bottle 2-8 to 4-12

MUHLEN'S RHINE VIOLETS SACHETS.....Each 2-8

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VINOLIA BOUQUET | JEQUILLA
MAREQINE. | LOSARIA. } Etc. ..Per Bottle 1-8

PHILLIPS & Co.'s PERFUMES, all kinds......Per Bottle 2-10

ATKINSON'S PERFUMES, all kinds ....Per Bottle 1-7 to 2-10

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and about the Hights where ancient Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in Short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 3-8 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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No.	Description	Rs.
No. 832.	COTTAGE PIANO, solid metal, frame by Soundy and Co., Ld.	900
No. 1858.	COTTAGE PIANO, Walnut solid metal frame, full compass, excellent action, with transposing Keyboard, by Marcks and Co., Ld.	875
No. 22838.	BRINSMEAD COTTAGE PIANO, Grand tone, and in excellent condition	550
No. 4.	SQUARE PIANO, metal frame. Splendid tone, parctically new, by Marks and Co., Ld.	400
No. 13959.	SYMPATHETIC SQUARE, by Schiedmayer and Soehine Stuttgart. Fully up to tone, solid metal frame, perfect check repeating action. In splendid condition.	[illegible]
No. 5577.	BOUDOIR GRAND, by Gebruder Knake. Has been out on hire in Bombay from time to time. Has never required any repair and is now in splendid condition. Original price Rs. 1,850. Offered for ...	985
No. 3465.	JOHN BRINSMEAD GRAND with the new tuning apparatus. A magnificently strong Piano, wonderful capacity and power. Quite new. Original Price Rs. 2,200. Offered now at the reduced price of	1,500

Any one of the above Pianos may be had on the easy purchase system for one or two years.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

BEG to announce that they have Special Facilities for Mounting Water Color Drawings and Sketches, and are able to undertake every class of work of this character from elaborately cut sunk mounts for finished Drawings, Pictures, and Designs to the simpler laying down of Sketches or Photographs on appropriate Boards.

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The subjects represented are full of life, and being faithful realities will forcibly appeal to all lovers of sport. Catalogues of unframed subjects on application.

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Défence de la Port de Longboyan	do.	45	0
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Un Porteur de Dépêches	do.	45	0
Defence of Rorke's Drift	do.	55	0
Une Pièce en Danger	do.	40	0
Charge de Dragons à Gravelotte	do.	45	0
Concert aux Avant Postes	do.	45	0
Le Cimetière de Saint Privat	do.	45	0
The Thin Red Line. By R. Gibb		50	0
L'Alerte. By E. Detaille		40	0
Roll Call. By Miss Thompson		30	0
Quatre Bras	do.	30	0

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Strongly bound in Half-Morocco Leather, thick Card Board Leaves, mounted on Linen Hinges. Each book contains 30 leaves.

Size	Rs.	a.	Size	Rs.	a.
Size 11 by 9 inches	4	8	Size 15 by 11 inches	8	8
,, 12 by 9½ inches	6	0	,, 17 by 12½ inches	11	8
,, 12½ by 10½ inches	6	8	,, 17½ by 14½ inches	23	8

MAKE-UP BOX FOR PRIVATE THEATRICALS—

Contains everything necessary for making up the face, *viz.* :—Rouge, Pearl Powder, Whiting, Mongolian, Ruddy Rouge, Powdered Antimony, Joining Paste, Violet Powder, Box and Puff; Chrome, Blue Burnt Cork. Pencils for the Eyelids, Spirit Gum, Indian Ink, Burnt Umber, Camel Hair, Brushes, Hare's Foot, Wool, Crape Hair, Cold Cream, Paint Saucer, Miniature. Puffs, Scissors and Looking Glass. Each article is of the best quality. Packed neatly in a Strong Cloth covered Box, Rs. 15; Elegant Tin Case, Rs. 22.

MAKE-UP BOOKS—

	Rs.	a.
The Character Costumes for Fancy Dress Balls and Private Theatricals. 150 illustrations, 500 Descriptions	1	8
How to "Make-up." A practical guide for amateurs, &c., showing, by a series of novel illustrations, the manner in which the face may be "Made up" to represent the different stages of life, viz., Youth, Manhood, Maturity, Old Age, &c., with twenty-three coloured illustrations. By Haresfoot and Rouge	1	8
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A Selection of all the Best Plays are available. List on application showing number of Acts and Characters.

AMERICAN SELF-PLAYING WHIST CARDS—

These Self-Playing Whist Cards are specially designed for teaching the Game in all its various chances. One, two, or three persons can play the game exactly as if four were present. Each pack is in a neat case with full instructions.

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First Series comprising 160 hands	Rs.	2	8
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SWAN FOUNTAIN PEN, RS. 9.

HOW MR. HALL CAINE WROTE "THE MANXMAN."

"Yes, if the fact is of any consequence, you are very welcome to say that I wrote 'THE MANXMAN' with the Swan Fountain Pen. It has become quite indispensable to me. I can use it with ease and certainty anywhere and at any time, even in the dark, in bed, and on horseback."

A Pen as nearly perfect as inventive skill can produce.

We only require your steel pen and handwriting to select a suitable pen.

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An atmosphere impregnated with Creasotine vapour is incapable of conveying infection.

Creasotine is a powerful antiseptic and germ destroyer.

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Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent. pure Carbolic Acid.

This Disinfectant contains fully 15 per cent. guaranteed Carbolic Acid ; will be found most satisfactory in its action ; it is far superior to the weak disinfecting powders at present so much in use.

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QUANTITY.

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	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
BACON.				
Flitches, in Canvas	1	0	1	2
Do. on cut	1	1	1	3
Crosse and Blackwell's in tins	1	7	1	10
Slices, Breakfast	1	4	1	7
FRESH YORK HAMS, from 8lb. to 15lb. each per lb.	1	6	1	9

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SERRAVALLOS'
FERRUGINOUS QUININE.
THE GREAT AUSTRIAN TONIC OF PERUVIAN BARK and IRON

OVER 500 MEDICAL CERTIFICATES,

Notifying its great strength-giving properties and at the same time being of an

EXQUISITE TASTE.

Price : Per Bottle, Rs. 2-4. Per doz., Rs. [illegible]

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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DECEMBER 15TH, 16TH, AND 17TH.
FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY
OF THE
GRAND GYMNASTIC AND VARIETY COMPANY.

Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
H. E. LIEUT.-GENERAL NAIRNE, C.B.,
BRIGADIER-GENL. W. GATACRE, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.

ADMISSION :—Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 Annas.
Box Plan at SOUNDY'S.

S. S. "CITY OF EDINBURGH" ARRIVED 5th DECEMBER, 1896.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their Cargo from the Victoria Dock. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a Month of Steamer's ARRIVAL, or they will not be paid.

FORBES, FORBES & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th December, 1896.

NOTICE.

MARTIN and Co., ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS of Calcutta, beg to notify that Mr. [illegible] C. DIXON is NO LONGER in their EMPLOY.

October 1[illegible]

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY, the 22nd December, 1896, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the following purposes :—

I. To receive and consider the report of the Directors and the audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 8th December, 1896.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the INSPECTION of the Shareholders at the office of the Corporation on and after TO-DAY.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

TO BE LET for the ensuing cold weather—

CHOWK HALL.—Matheran.
CAIRN MORE.—Matheran.
BLUE VALLEY HALL.—Mahableshwar.
TYABJI LODGE.—Mahableshwar.

Apply to
BUDRUDDIN TYABJI, Esq.,
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of 9 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

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THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of 7¼ MILLIONS STERLING.

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(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)

"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT,"

A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in

LEATHER, RICH VELVET AND SADDLEBAG, Rs. 65 to Rs. 85.

THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS,
Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.

Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone : full Compass. Height 4 ft. 1 in. Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.

SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.

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PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF PEARLS, GOLD ORNAMENTS, SILVER ARTICLES, GOLD WATCHES, FANCY CLOCKS, TIME-PIECES, SWEET-TONED MUSICAL BOXES IN VARIETY.

By order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver in suit No. 277 of 1895, Goverdhandass Megji vs Adhibai and others, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th December, 1896, at 2 p.m., at their sale rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, consisting large and small pearls, pearl kantas (bali), gold and pearl bhoongri, gold watch chain, jadav toolsipatia, ramnami, tanmania, madalias, badliari, kankito, jadav theodias, minakari jadav Doogdoogi, gala pata, borda, jadav, vedhla, and ruby ring, silver thalkoondi, tepe, porringers, lotas, gulabdani, kadolies and angootees, metal dubbies, kandora, spoons, [illegible] choori (babies), ivory choodi, &c.

Also, an invoice of musical boxes, clocks, &c., by order of the concerned, consisting sweet-toned musical boxes, 4 to 10 airs with dancers, bills, zither, flute, celestial voice and indicator, gold hunting and open face watches, silverine ball watch, regulator, globe clock, eight day fancy table clocks, calendar clock day, date and month table clock, with barometer and thermometer, fancy time-pieces in variety, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE PLOTS OF GROUND BELONGING TO THE MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

The following 40 Municipal plots of land, suitable for building, situate in the Agripada district, and to the north of the Byculla Club, will be sold by Public Auction on the premises by Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. in pursuance of sanction given by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, at 3 p.m. on MUNDAY, the 11th January, 1897, the auction, if not completed that day, will be continued at 3 p.m. on each successive day (except Sundays) until all the plots have been offered.

Particulars of the Plots.

Plot Nos.	Area sq. yds.	Plot Nos.	Area sq. yds.	Plot Nos.	Area sq. yds.
1	[illegible]	15	565·56	31	[illegible]
2	555·56	18	757·13	32	881·65
3	555·56	19	670·69	33	638·88
4	734·91	20	672·48	34	640·74
5	[illegible]	21	674·77	35	727·87
6	555·56	22	676·55	36	715·00
7	555·56	23	839·09	52	715·00
8	[illegible]	24	870·73	65	715·00
9	[illegible]	25	[illegible]	79	[illegible]
10	[illegible]	26	[illegible]	90	[illegible]
11	[illegible]	27	689·28	99	721·11
12	[illegible]	28	690·81	105	727·22
13	746·04	29	692·08		
14	555·56	30	[illegible]		

Plans showing all the plots of land to be sold can be purchased at the Executive Engineer's Office, Municipality, at Re. 1 each.

Further particulars and the conditions of sale can be obtained on application to the Executive Engineer at the Municipal Office, Esplanade, to Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Bayley, and Dunlop, Municipal Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th December, 1896.

KOP'S BEER

(NON-ALCOHOLIC)

is gaining in favour in India as a sound, safe, and very palatable Beverage. Sales constantly increasing.

Rs. 7-0 for Qts.; Rs 3-12 for Pts.

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BOMBAY.

DEWAR'S PERTH WHISKY.

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FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

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1884 Vintage.
Specially recommended.

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

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BENARSI SAREES.

BENARES Embroidered SILK SAREES have a great reputation all over India. It is said that their "Marvellously woven tissues and sumptuously wrought appare have been the immemorial glories of India."

THE VERY BEST TEXTURES.

PITAMBARPOTE. LAICHIPOTE. CHINYAPOTE.

With or without PACHA. Length 9½ cubits.

THREE UNIVERSAL QUALITIES :

THIN	MEDIUM	AND FINE
Rs. 25 to 200	Rs. 210 to Rs. 500	Rs. 550 to 900
Fuldar (flowered)	Adibel (Diagonals) and	Dharidar (Striped)

VARIETY OF COLORS :

Orange (Narangi.)
Crimson (Kuny.)
Pink (Gulaby.)
Yellow (Pila.)
Golden Yellow (Sonzard.)
Green (Sabaz.)
Azure Blue (Phiroza.)
Dark Green (Syah Sabz.)
Red & Blue (Mour Kanthy.)
Blue (Nila.)
Purple (Baigany.)
Almond color (Badamy.)
Dark Brown (Surmay.)
Sea Blue (Asmany.)

ALL ORDERS WILL HAVE OUR MOST CAREFUL ATTENTION.

STEPHEN, DOSS & CO.,
BENARES.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

LATEST MEDALS :—Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.
Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1896.

FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT XMAS TIME.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR"

Orders now booked for delivery to any part of the United Kingdom and South Africa FREE of all CHARGES to the recipient.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS, FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.
A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED : VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT ;

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
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Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

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NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

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BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD.,

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A LARGE DELIVERY OF

ALL WOOL
SOAP SHRUNK
SAXONY
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SUIT
Rs. 35.
COAT
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TROUSERS.

CHOICE PATTERNS.
SPLENDID VALUE.

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CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

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THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
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INVESTED IN
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PLACED IN TRUST
EXCEEDS ONE CRORE AND
TWELVE LACS.
CLAIMS PAID EXCEED
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The Working Expenses are the Lowest of any Company of the same age.

Intending Assurers should realise how low expenses of management go towards increasing their benefits and should never fail to inquire as to a Company's expenditure,—for by a high or low rate of expense, the management can be judged.

Generous Conditions,
Lowest Safe Rates,
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Immediate Settlement of Claims.

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FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,060,000
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The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 2,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
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The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA and FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,, [illegible]

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

THE CHEAPEST POSSIBLE FORM OF LIFE ASSURANCE,
Under which every man should Insure.

Rs. 5,000 payable at death. To cover the above, the following very small monthly payments must be made :—

Age next Birthday.	Premium.
20	Rs. 10 0 0
25	,, 11 0 8
30	,, 12 4 8
35	,, 13 12 0
40	,, 15 10 0

A Copy of the NEW PROSPECTUS, issued this year, containing Rates for other Amounts, and all information regarding Life Assurance, will be furnished on application to

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.,
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BOMBAY.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

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LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers. The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT, per annum on the sum Assured.

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THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 50 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

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Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

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E. F. ALLUM, 29, Esplanade Road,
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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

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PAID UP CAPITAL..	,, 4,500,000	=	,, 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND...............	,, 4,130,000	=	,, 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
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BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now suppl
230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with t
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COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
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JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
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AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Club and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per Doz. Rs.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	60
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice	42
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	[illegible]
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Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
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VICTORIA HOTEL.

PRINCE'S DOCK, BOMBAY,
Direct from the Distillers.

GENUINE MALT WHISKIES.

	Per doz. Rs.	a.
OLD HIGHLAND****	38	0
OLD "HIGHLAND"***	27	0
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow label)	24	0
OLD SCOTCH (White label)	23	0
OLD HIGHLAND C. WHISKY	26	0
IRISH WHISKY	25	0

NOTICES.

"THE UNIVERSO" ITALIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE :—MILAN.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP ......£3,000,000.

I have been APPOINTED AGENT GENERAL for the above Company at this port, and am prepared now to grant policies on most favourable terms.

H. JANNI,
Agent.

Oriental Bank's Building, Medows Street, Bombay, 1st December, 1896.

No. 5464-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

SIMLA, the 9th NOVEMBER, 1896.

NOTIFICATION.

IT is proposed to establish a MODEL DAIRY FARM at UMBALLA, combined with a School for the instruction of managers. Candidates desirous of undergoing a course of instruction to qualify as managers of Government Dairies are invited to submit their names with copies of testimonials, etc., to Veterinary-Major W. H. Kemp, Elysium House, Simla. Candidates must be Europeans by birth, be able to read and write, and understand simple accounts. Men who have served in the Army preferred. Terms of employment can be ascertained from Veterinary-Major Kemp.

By Order,
E. DEBRATH,
Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 10th December, 1896, for Providing and Laying on Water-Supply, Sewage, Drainage with Fittings and Surface Drainage to the New B. B. and C. I. Railway Administrative Offices.

All information in connexion with the drawings and specification may be obtained on application to F. W. Stevens, Esq., C. I. E., Architect, &c., at his office, in Green Street Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on or after FRIDAY, the 13th November, 1896.

Forms of Tender can be obtained in Mr. Stevens' Office upon payment of Rs. 10.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,500, to be paid into the Company's Cashier's Office and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, MAJOR, R.E.,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

Bombay, 10th November, 1896.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

THIS BANK is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS for periods not exceeding 6 months at SPECIAL RATES which may be learned on application.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most ap principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and doub and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charg standing on Commission Sale, or for

At Livery, including Syce, per mensem
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold
Examination and Certificate ....
Verbal opinion as to Soundness ....
Crushed Horse food, best in the ma
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 1-41m., 1-35a. Low water, 7-49m., 7-3a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Result of University Examination—Second B. Sc.
Public Address by Mr. W. S. Caine, Novelty Theatre, 5-45 p.m.
Roller Skating Rink.
Y. M. C. A., Grant Road Branch, Temperance Address by Revd. W. H. Stephens, 8-30 p.m. (Open to all.)
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The barque Coronac and steamer Mahanadi entered, and the steamer Mikado left the dock on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer City of Edinburgh entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamer Khedive on Sunday; the steamer Goa left it on Saturday, and the steamers Patna and Vindobona yesterday.

POLO.—There will be no game to-day.

INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting under the auspices of the Association will be held, at 5-45, this evening, at the Novelty Theatre, when Mr. Caine will deliver an address. Mr. Dinsha E. Wacha has consented to preside.

THE GIRLS' SCHOOL ASSOCIATION'S SCHOOL.—In consequence of several deaths from bubonic fever having occurred at Chandanwady, it has been decided to close for a time the school of the Parsee Girls' School Association in that quarter.

RESULT OF UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—Mr. Laxmon Dajiba Gadrey was the only candidate who went up for the M. D. examination of the Bombay University this year. The examiners met yesterday afternoon, and declared Mr. Gadrey not to have passed.

CHEAP GRAIN FOR KHOJAS.—A shop for the sale of grain at cheap rates to poor Khojas will shortly be opened at the expense of Messrs. Valibhoy Peerbhoy and Dost Mahomed Peerbhoy, furniture dealers, who are at present engaged in making the necessary arrangements.

A SPECIAL HOSPITAL FOR PARSEES.—As cases of bubonic fever have been occurring among Parsees, Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee has, we understand, made arrangements to open a special hospital for them in a bungalow at Parel. Men of means as well as middle-class men will be accommodated in the Parsee Hospital.

GRAIN SHOPS FOR POOR PARSEES.—A sum of about Rs. 33,000 has been subscribed in aid of the shop which the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., proposed to open for the sale of grain at cheap rates for the benefit of poor Parsees. These shops were opened, yesterday, in the Fort, Dhobie Talao, Babarkote, and Khetwady.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Bushire, per extra R. I. M. S. Lawrence, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., to-morrow (Wednesday).—Mails for Seychelles, Capetown, Madagascar, Reunion, and Mauritius, per extra R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., on Thursday.

THEISTIC ADDRESS.—The Rev. James Hardwood, B.A., a representative of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association, who has just arrived from England, will deliver an address in English on the "Old and New Belief in God," in the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, at 6-45, this evening. All are cordially invited to attend.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI POOR BOYS' SEMINARY.—Mr. Damodar Gordhandas Sukhadwalla has been erecting a school-house for the Poor Boys' Seminary, which he has established at his own expense. It is intended to ask H. E. the Governor to open the new building, when completed, and the school will then be named after Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, late M.P.

A VAGRANT.—Thomas Dee, an European, aged forty-five, was, yesterday, brought up before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the instance of Inspector George, and charged with trespass. Mr. George said that accused was very much addicted to drink. On Saturday evening, he entered Major Cahusac's office, and was only turned out by the police, who took him in charge. The magistrate changed the charge, and, convicting the accused under the Vagrancy Act, ordered him to be sent to the workhouse.

ANOTHER DARING ROBBERY AT MAHIM.—Luximee an old Hindu widow, residing in a bamboo hut in the fields at the back of the Mahim woods, off the Lady Jamsetji Road, reported to the police, on Saturday, that about two o'clock that morning someone broke into her hut by making a hole in the mud-wall and snatched from her neck two gold ornaments, collectively valued at Rs. 200. She raised an alarm at the time, but the thief escaped before anyone could come to her assistance. The woman is unable to describe the thief.

THEFT AT A PARSEE LIQUOR SHOP.—Dhunjibhoy Merwanji, proprietor of a liquor shop, at No. 5, Foras Road, reported to the police, on Saturday afternoon, the theft of a white cotton waist-coat, containing a silver watch and gold chain, a gold locket and a good key, and a set of six gold studs, collectively valued at Rs. 217. It appears that, about noon, on that day the complainant hung the waist-coat, containing the above property, on a nail in the wall of the shop, and went in an adjoining room to have his food. On his return to the shop, about half-an-hour later, he found the property missing. A number of customers visited the shop during the interval.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	Shells we gathered years ago	E Newton.
Overture	Di Balla	A. Sullivan.
Valse	L'Etoile Polaire	Waldteufel.
Selection	The Nautch Girl	E Solomon
Quadrille	Arcadia	Coote.
Galop	Dance de Cosaques	Michiels.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45.—

March	Corporal Snook	Rimmer
Overture	The Exiles	Gassner.
Selection	(From the Japanese Musical play) The Geisha	Sidney Jones.
Valse	The Dancing Girl	Coote.
Fantasia	Maritana	Wallace.
Polka	Friendship	Muth.

GOOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BRANDING HIS WIFE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Rozario Fernandes, an Inspector in the Tramway Company, was charged with having, on the 30th ultimo, voluntarily caused hurt to his wife by means of a hot iron. The complaint was that accused having heard some bad reports about the fidelity of his wife, came home, tied her with a rope, and branded her with a red-hot iron. After hearing the evidence his Worship said that the girl gave her evidence very reluctantly and deposed that accused branded her by means of a red-hot iron, which he held in his hand uncovered, which was impossible. The court was not satisfied with the evidence of branding, but accused was found guilty of causing hurt to complainant, and was fined Rs. 100, in default of the payment of which he was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

PLAGUE SCARE AND BURGLARY.—Dayabhoy Callianji, residing on the third floor of a house at Clive Road, Mandvie, reported to the police, on Saturday evening, that owing to the bubonic fever he went to Cutch on the 5th October last, leaving his wife, Cooverbai, in charge of the house. About a week afterwards, the wife locked the door and proceeded to Jalgaum, Khandesh District. She returned to Bombay on the morning of the 4th instant, when she found the lock on the door intact, but on entering the place, discovered the boxes and cupboards had been forced open and property, consisting of silk embroidered wearing apparel, of the value of Rs. 540, two strings of pearls, worth Rs. 700, some loose pearls, valued at Rs. 700, a silver watch and chain, of the value of Rs. 32, and a gold locket, worth Rs. 28, collectively valued at Rs. 2,095, was found stolen therefrom. A number of books and the keys of the several cupboards and boxes and a quantity of wearing apparel were found strewn about the floor, showing that some burglars had been at work. The divisional police, assisted by the detectives, are making inquiries into the matter.

FATAL FALL OFF A BALCONY.—Mr. Allan F. Turner held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Geetee, a Hindu girl, aged twelve years, the wife of a barber, named Gainoo Visboo, residing at the 9th Lane, Khetwady. About 7 o'clock, on the morning of the 10th October last, the deceased was standing on a copper chatty in the balcony, attempting to hang her saree on a line to dry, when the chatty suddenly moved back, and the deceased, losing her balance, fell on to the road below, sustaining serious injuries to the head and other parts of the body. Geetee was picked up unconscious and conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that she had [illegible] a wound about three inches long on the left side of the forehead, exposing and fracturing the bone. The face was contused and swollen, and she was bleeding from the nose. She had also sustained a fracture of the right forearm. Deceased was progressing favourably till the 3rd November last, when paralysis and unconsciousness followed, and she died on Sunday afternoon last. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT an adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presided, and there were present: Messrs. Badrudin Bin Abdula Kur, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, George Cotton, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinsha Edulji Wac[illegible] E. Edgelow, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, Dr. [illegible]ji Nasarwanji Bisui, Messrs. H. G. Gell, W[illegible]milton, H. I. B. Hargrave, Hasambhai Vis[illegible] Charlesstone Hewett, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, D[illegible]l Jan Mahomed, Messrs. Jagmohandas [illegible]dravandas Bhaisett, Jamsetji C. Jamsetji, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Dr. Kaikhosro Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Messrs. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K M Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. G. Lund, Mulji Bhovanidas Barbhaya, O. V. Muller, Dr. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Mr. Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Mr. B. Phillips, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtulla Mohamed Sayani, Messrs G. W. Roughton, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Vandrawandas Purshotamdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Mr. Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Mr. Hajee Yoosof Hajee Esmail.

THE PROPOSED BABULLA PARK.

The Corporation considered the resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 7647, dated 3rd November 1896, as under:—"That, with reference to the Corporation's Resolution No. 13420, of 13th February last, the Standing Committee beg to report that by certain alterations made in the plans and estimates of the park recreation ground the expenditure on the work can be reduced from Rs. 2,07,818 to Rs. 1,71,906, or a reduction of Rs. 35,912 on the original estimates. That this reduction has been brought about by omitting the construction of two proposed new streets—one to the west and the other to the south of the park or recreation ground—by leaving the new stable for the Fire Brigade, the coal shed, and the fire escape shed as they are; by omitting the provision of footpaths, shrubberries, trees, &c., and by only providing for the turfing of the ground; also by omitting the construction of malli's quarters and store sheds, and by abandoning the proposals to purchase a strip of private land for inclusion in the site of the park. "That the estimate will, however, include the provision of 12 benches, the enclosure of the ground by a low railing with two horizontal bars fixed in posts on the north and south of the park, and by a masonry wall on the west. "That the estimate will also include the provision of three water-closets, complete with drainage and water-connections for the use of visitors. "That the effect of this variation in the plans and estimates will be to add an area of 3,282 square yards to the park, and will secure for recreation purpose an open space covered with turf, where children can play as on the maidan instead of an ornamental garden as at first proposed. "That the total area available under the revised scheme will be about 16,401 square yards and, as before stated, the cost will amount to Rs. 1,71,906 only, although it will be necessary in the first instance to sanction the total cost of construction at Rs 2,56,293, of which Rs 84,390 will, it is estimated, be afterwards recovered by the sale of building plots and the transfer to the Road Department of a certain portion of the ground for street improvement. That the total revised cost of the work amounting to Rs. 2,56,293, be met by advances from surplus loan and other balances pending subsequent adjustment (1) against the loan to be raised, to meet the net cost of the improvement, amounting to Rs. 1,71,903, and (2) against the sale proceeds of the frontages, estimated at Rs. 84,390, when the frontages are sold."

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula proposed that the resolution of the Standing Committee be approved and adopted.

Mr. Badrudin Abdula Kur moved an amendment to the effect that the carrying out of the resolution regarding the proposed park at Babulla tank site be deferred.

Mr. Mulji Barbhaya supported the amendment heartily.

Mr. O. V. Muller supported the resolution, and remarked that even if the Corporation were not disposed to make a park they must anyhow fill up the tank for the sake of the locality and the biggest hospital in the immediate neighbourhood, because the tank was a plague spot, not very far from a most congested locality.

Mr. George Cotton was in favour of the amendment. He could not see that the tank if allowed to remain as a tank was a source of disease and was a plague spot. As it was, an open space was there, and the neighbourhood had the full benefit of breeze and light. At present the attention of the Corporation should be concentrated to the grave question as to how to stamp out the fever plague. In such a time it was not wise to spend Rs. 2,60,000 for a luxury.

Mr. K. M. Shroff said that he was against the scheme from the beginning. (A member: A wise prophet.) There were large stables in the close vicinity of the tank, where over four hundred horses were kept, and if a park was made there, the residents of Mandvie ward would come down all the way to the park to inhale the stench emanating from the stables.

Mr. Hamilton supported the amendment, and remarked that what was necessary for the public health was not a park, but they needed open ground and plots of land as playgrounds or recreation ground.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta was not inclined to accept that the tank was a plague-spot, as Mr. Muller pointed out, though he admitted that such a tank could not be a wholesome piece of water for the people about. But in view of the suggestion thrown out by Mr. Cotton he thought such a park should be made only when the financial circumstances of the Corporation permitted. But at present he would support Mr. Kur's amendment that the Corporation should withold their hands and reserve the consideration of the question for a future occasion.

Mr. Bomanji Master, like Mr. Shroff, was opposed to the scheme from the beginning.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed thought that the tank, as it was afforded an open space, and it would be an undesirable course to fill in the tank and erect rows of buildings on the site. The tank had not been proved to be a plague spot. It it was found to be a filthy piece of water then it could be be easily cleaned.

Dr. Viegas was sorry that Mr. Cuffe and Colonel Main, who supported the scheme on previous occasions, were absent. In the interest of the sanitation of the city the tank ought to be filled in. If the tank was filled in and the site was sold the proceeds could be devoted to the purchase of property in the heart of the congested parts and convert the same into open spaces.

Mr. Ibrahim, in replying on the debate, said that the argument in favour of the amendment was that the plague was raging, and therefore the money proposed to be spent on the park might be spent on measures to stamp out the disease, but one fact was lost sight of, namely, that the cost of the park was to be met out of a loan to be raised for the purpose, and the Corporation would only have to spend Rs. 8,000 annually.

On a division, the amendment was carried by a very large majority.

BUILDING SITE FOR THE PEOPLE'S FREE READING ROOM.

The Corporation next considered the letters from Mr. Damodar Govardhandas asking the Corporation to grant a plot of about 900 square yards in the Bazaar Gate Garden free of charge as the site for a building for the People's Free Reading Room and Free Night School Institutions founded by the applicant and maintained and endowed by him.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that the Corporation would view the application with the greatest sympathy. The site asked for the purpose was eminently a suitable one, and to him (Hon. Mr. Mehta) it seemed that there would be no difficulty in persuading the Corporation to grant the application. But in this instance the Corporation, he though, must go to the Government, this plot of ground being made over to the Corporation by Government for the purpose of making a garden. But considering that they had a very pathetic Governor at the head of their Presidency there was every hope of obtaining the approval of the Government to the course the Corporation intended to take. He therefore moved that the letter be recorded, and that the president be requested to ascertain if Government had any objection to the grant of the area asked for by Mr. Damodar Goverdhandas for the purpose stated in his letter and which met with the approval of the Corporation.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal seconded the proposition, remarking that such public spirited men like Mr. Damoder deserved to receive encouragement at the hands of the Corporation.

Mr. Hamilton opposed the proposal on the ground that the Corporation should not grant the best plot of ground to erect a building on which only Rs. 25,000 were proposed to be spent. The Corporation should not encourage people who sought glory at the resources of the Corporation.

After some discussion, the Hon. Mr. Mehta replied that the applicant's object was one for public good and the Corporation were bound to encourage it.

The proposition was carried, and the Corporation adjourned to Thursday next.

THE WORKHOUSE TREAT.

IT is again our duty to invite subscriptions for the usual Christmas dinner to the inmates of the Government Workhouse. Subscriptions and contributions should be sent to the governor Government Work house.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, the trial of the following case was concluded before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey, and the same common jury.

COUNTERFEITING QUEEN'S COIN.

Hakim Abdula and Abdool Rahiman, Mahomedans, were charged with counterfeiting Queen's coin, and also being in possession of instruments for counterfeiting those coins. Mr. Young, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Kasi Kabirudin defended the second prisoner.

Further evidence was called for the prosecution. Dhunjee Rowjee, a mehta in the employ of a Mahomedan, said he knew the two prisoners. Inspector Meyers introduced Abdul Lutiff to the witness and told him to assist him. He was taken by Abdul Lutiff to the house of the first prisoner, where he saw both prisoners. The first prisoner told witness that he made two-anna pieces, and asked witness to pass them. Prisoner said he had no coins ready, and that witness should come the next day at noon. The second accused was present and heard all the conversation. The next day witness went with Abdul Lutiff to the prisoner's place. He was taken to a place under a staircase, where the first prisoner shewed him some two-anna pieces and asked witness how many he could pass. Witness said he could pass them to the extent of Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 per day. The first prisoner told witness to call again after two or three days at night, as they made the coins at night only. Witness then went to Mr. Meyers' bungalow and told him what had taken place. Two or three days latter, at night, witness and Abdul Lutiff went to prisoner's house, where the two prisoners were engaged in making two-anna pieces in a room. The first prisoner had in his hand a mould; a crucible was in the fire; and the first prisoner placed some substance like tin-foil in the crucible together with some other articles. When the contents of the crucible became liquid, prisoner poured them into the mould, and two two-anna pieces were made. The first prisoner then said the two-anna pieces were made in that way. The second prisoner was sitting by the side of the first and blowing a pair of bellows. The first prisoner promised to let witness have a number of pieces at 6 o'clock the next morning. Witness was asked for some money, but said he had none with him at the time, as he was going to recover out-standings. Witness and Abdul Lutiff then left the place, and met Mr. Meyers near the mosque in the street. He was accompanied by some native policemen. On witness saying that the first prisoner had asked for some money, Mr. Mayers marked three rupees and gave them to witness. After about three-quarters of an hour, witness again went to the house of the first prisoner, Mr. Meyers and the policemen standing where they were. Witness handed the rupees to the first prisoner in the presence of the second. They were still engaged in the same place, making two-anna pieces. The first prisoner handed the rupees to the second, remarking that the amount was too small. Afterwards Mr. Meyers, the policemen, and the members of a "panch" were taken by witness to the prisoner's room. At the request of Mr. Meyers, the members of the "panch" looked into the room through the the door, which was ajar, and on their reporting that the prisoners were engaged in making something, Mr. Meyers pushed open the door, and the police officers, the members of the "panch", and witness went into the room. The prisoners were seized and the articles were taken charge of by the police. Many things were found in the room. This occurred about 1 or 1-30 a.m.

Inspector Meyers, examined by Mr. Young, said that, on the 20th August last, Abdul Lutiff was brought to him by a policeman, and two counterfeit two-anna pieces were given by him to witness. Witness gave him two good ones and gave him certain instructions, in consequence of which on the 21st, Abdul Lutiff brought to him six bad two-anna pieces. Witness took them and gave him six good pieces. In consequence of a statement made by Abdul Lutiff witness sent for Dhunjee and introduced him to Abdul Lutiff. About 10 p.m., on the 22nd August, Dhunjee and Abdul Lutiff gave witness certain information, in consequence of which witness accompanied them and stood near a mosque with some policemen. Later on, in consequence of certain statements made to him, witness marked three rupees and gave them to Dhunjee. Soon afterwards Dhunjee and Abdul Lutiff returned from the prisoners. house. Witness assembled a "panch" of four respectable neighbours, and with the police, entered the prisoners' house. The door of prisoners' room was ajar, and on looking into the room, witness saw the first prisoner sitting near a fire, and pointed him out to a member of the "panch." The second prisoner was blowing a pair of bellows and was sitting with his back to the door. Witness pushed the door open, and with the "panch and the police, went into the room. He found nothing on the first prisoner; but found Rs. 4-10-0 on the second prisoner, Rs. 3 of which were the rupees witness had marked. In the fire was a crucible containing molten metal. Near the fire was a mould with two two-anna pieces in it. On the side of the fire was an earthen vessel with twenty-two unfinished two-anna pieces in it. There was also a quantity of tin-foil and a quantity of tin pieces lying on the ground near the fire; and also some empty crucibles, some files, a pair of scales, two chisels, scissors, a penknife, pieces of wire, two hammers, a piece of lead, &c. On searching about the room, witness found a bundle containing 118 bad two-anna pieces, some of them finished, and the the rest unfinished.

Some other witnesses were examined for the prosecution. At the close of the case his Lordship put the prisoners a few questions.

His Lordship: Inspector Meyers says he caught you in your room with a number of false coins, crucibles, and other articles. Can you explain how that was? You need not state anything unless you think it will help your case.

First prisoner: I wish to explain. Some three months ago, the Bania and Lutiff came to me. Lutiff salaamed me. I called them in and made them sit. I gave them beerees to smoke. They said they were looking out for a shop. I showed them the last room, which they approved of. The rent was fixed at Rs. 3-8-0 per month. They said they would pay the rent to the owner, and bring their things there. In the afternoon, I went out to sell combs, which I make at home. A Borah shop-keeper paid me some money, with which I returned home. I then found that the Bania and Lutiff had brought some articles and placed them in the shop. That night I slept in my room. Early the next morning I searched for Lutiff, but could not find him.

His Lordship: Tell the prisoner the time for him to address the jury has not come. He can do that afterwards. I ask him if he has any explanation to give with regard to Mr. Meyers's statements against him.

Prisoner: What explanation can I give?

His Lordship to second prisoner: Mr. Meyers says he found the three marked rupees in your pocket. Do you wish to say anything in reference to that?

Prisoner: There were five rupees given by me to Abdul Lutiff, and I told him to clear the debt he owed me. The first accused said to me he would make an arrangement when his mother-in-law came. Afterwards he paid me the three rupees which he brought from his room. The Bania and Lutiff came out of the adjacent room and asked what the dispute was about. The first accused said he was going to give me the three rupees he had received from Abdul Lutiff. I stood on the threshold. After that, the police took us by surprise, and the three rupees were found on my person. I wish to say nothing further.

Mr. Young, in summing up the evidence said, after referring to the main features of the case, that there could be no doubt the prisoners had gone into a partnership to divide the profits of the counterfeit coining. The Crown, if they had so chosen, might have contented themselves with the evidence of the police, but they had done more, and had called in addition the evidence of independent witnesses.

The first prisoner, in his defence, made a long statement, affirming that the Bania and Abdul Lutiff were the real offenders, and not he or the second accused. Lutiff had hired the room and placed the articles and goods there. Prisoner had told them to quit the place at once on threat of giving information to the police. They agreed to quit the next day; but late at night, they brought the police and made a false charge against them (the prisoners.)

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin then addressed the jury of behalf of the second prisoner. He contended that the case against his client rested on the evidence of accomplices, which was always to be excluded. The learned counsel begged the jury, before they came to any conclusion, to look to the whole of the evidence in the case to see if it could be relied upon. The prosecution had called no evidence to establish a connection between the first and the second prisoners. Every time the police spy, Abdul Lutiff, went to the house, he had a conversation with the first prisoner, in which the second prisoner took no part whatever. The circumstances of the case were such as to create suspicion, and the learned counsel trusted the jury would give his client the benefit of the doubt.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, said the facts were so simple that he did not intend to go into them at any length. Inspector Meyers had told the jury what materials he found in the prisoner's room, and if they believed his evidence, they would have no difficulty in coming to a conclusion upon the evidence. The prisoners were charged with being in possession of instruments for counterfeiting coin; and the jury had to consider if they were satisfied on that charge on the evidence of Inspector Meyers. The jury were to consider if the prisoners helped each other and had a common intention and common knowledge. If they did so, there ought to be no distinction between their cases. The most important piece of evidence was the evidence of Inspector Meyers, and if the jury could rely upon it, the guilt of the prisoners was clear. The prisoners were engaged in making coins and they had actually made 118 of them, which were found in a bag.

The jury, without returning for consultation, unanimously convicted both prisoners of all the charges.

The prisoners prayed for mercy.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said: Hakim Abdula and Abdul Rahman, it is impossible to conceive a plainer case than this, and I sentence each of you to be rigorously imprisoned for five years.

The court then adjourned till 10 o'clock, this (Tuesday) morning.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting, of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 1st December:—

A QUESTION OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 26th November 1896, referring to the by-laws recently published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 19th November 1896, part I, page 1163, regulating the running of trains on sidings on the Port Trust Estate and requesting that the employment of a bellman on Rs. 11 a month for the firewood sidings near Wadi Bunder may be sanctioned and a chowkey provided for his accommodation. Read memorandum from the Engineer, dated 28th November 1896 estimating the cost of the chowkey at Rs. 475.

Resolution—The employment of a bellman at Rs. 11 and the estimate for the chowkey, amounting to Rs. 475, are sanctioned.

A RECENT COLLISION.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 24th November 1896, forwarding correspondence regarding the collison between the ship Manydown and the s. s. Vortigern while the former was in pilotage charge and reporting that the Committee of Inquiry are of opinion that the accident was due (1) to the chain having been checked by the windlass after 15 fathoms had run out; that had this not occurred, there was ample way on the vessel to take the chain out, which was proved by the chain running out again freely after it had been shaken up and the brake put back, and (2) to the s.s. Vortigern swinging against the wind, which could not have been expected; and adding that, as he concurs in the opinion of the Committee, no further action appears necessary.

Resolution.—No blame attaches to the Pilot, and the papers should be recorded.

COLABA DRAINAGE.

Read memorandum from the Engineer, dated 18th November 1896, submitting a letter from the Special Drainage Engineer, Bombay Municipality, dated 17th November 1896, in which it is suggested that the new road running north and south near the Air-compressing Station at Colaba may be continued all along the front or west side of the station; and stating that there is no objection to the Drainage Engineer's suggestion being carried out, but the Trustees' sanction to the alteration is necessary.

A NEW ROAD.

Read memorandum from the Engineer, dated 1st December 1896, stating, with reference to an enquiry made, that the Municipality has been informed that the Trustees intend to construct a road AA and BB on the Apollo Reclamation and the portion of the 60 feet road up to BB; that the rest of the road opposite the pumping station will be 50 feet instead of 60 feet, because the pumping station was erected before the road was increased 10 feet in width; that he proposes to keep the footpath 12 feet wide for arcading and to be uniform with the rest of the western footpath; that the east side footpath opposite the pumping station is proposed to be 4'-8" so as to leave the roadway the full width appropriate to a 50 feet road, and forwarding an estimate of cost of making the road excluding the paving of footpaths, amounting to Rs. 1,391 and constructing a drain Rs. 1,881.—Total Rs. 3,272.

Resolution.—The estimate, amounting to Rs. 3,272, is sanctioned, and work may be proceeded with as soon as the approval of the Municipal Commissioner has been obtained to the plans, it being understood that the road on completion will be taken over by the Municipality for maintenance. With this addition the estimated cost of the work of laying out roads on this reclamation will be increased to Rs. 59,214 as follows:—

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 30th November 1896, forwarding a letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, dated 14th October 1896, stating that, if the Trustees accept the conditions noted below, he will ask the Standing Committee to approve of the construction of the roads sanctioned by Trustees' resolution dated 18th August 1893:—(a) That the Port Trustees agree to provide sewers in these roads whenever required by the Municipal Commissioner. (b) That the height of the buildings be regulated according to the provisions of the Municipal Act and the Building By-laws. (c) That the water gullies be double-chambered and that six of such water gullies be provided in each of the proposed roads, two being at each of the junctions and two in the centre of the length of the road.

Resolution.—The conditions may be accepted.

LEASES.

Read letter from Messrs. Gostling and Morris, dated 12th November 1896, inquiring, on behalf of two clients, whether the Trustees will grant them leases for 100 instead of 50 years of sites on Apollo Bay Reclamation facing the 60 feet road.

Resolution.—The Trustees are not prepared to grant leases for the plots on the Apollo Reclamation south of Lansdowne Road (excepting plot D) for a longer term than 50 years, renewable for such further term and at such yearly rent as may then be agreed on, as provided for in the existing form of lease.

GRAIN ALLOWANCE.

Applications from peons, lascars, &c., for the grant of grain compensation allowance on account of the present high prices of food grains were considered. Read letter from the Accountant General, dated 28th November 1896, forwarding Government Resolution, Financial Department, dated 23rd November 1896, authorizing the grant of compensation to peons and other low paid Government servants on account of the dearness of food in accordance with the rules contained in Article 72 of the Civil Account Code.

Resolution.—The Trustees are pleased to sanction the grant of grain compensation, under the rules applicable to the Government service, to members of their staff, on monthly salary with effect from 1st November 1896. The rules are as follows:—When grain, the common staple food of the district, is dearer than Re. 1 for ten seers, all servants of Government on Civil Establishments, whose pay does not exceed Rs. 16 per mensem, or in the case of men required to keep a horse or camel, Rs. 25 per mensem, may receive an extra allowance of Rs. 1-8 per mensem. If the pay of the officer is less than Rs. 5 per mensem, the extra allowance may be increased at the discretion of the sanctioning authority so as to bring up the aggregate pay and allowances to Rs. 6-8 per mensem. When such grain is not dearer than Re. 1 for ten seers, but is dearer than Re. 1 for twelve seers, the said servants may receive an extra allowance of Re. 1 per mensem, provided that the aggregate pay shall in no case be less than Rs. 6 per mensem. The orders in each case should be strictly temporary, and unless specially renewed should in no case be held to continue in force beyond the end of the financial year in which they were issued.

N.B.—The common staple food of the district means the cheapest grain of any kind commonly used by the people of the district.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Pilotage statement:—

	For week ending 27th Nov. 1896.	Total from 1st April to 27th Nov. 1896.	For week ending 27th Nov. 1895.	Total from 1st April to 27th Nov. 1895.
Vessels piloted into harbour	17	626	11	646
" out of harbour	19	634	17	666
" transported	12	420	9	395
" attended to	1	65	2	42
" warped	2	35	1	65

CRICKET.

A CRICKET match was played, on Sunday last, between the Liberal Cricket Club, Esplanade, and the Esplanade Cricket Club, and would have most probably, though the game is uncertain, resulted in a victory for the former, had a quarter of an hour more been granted. The captain of the Liberals, winning the toss, elected to bat, and the Liberals ran up the score to 152 runs. Messrs. H. M. Billimoria and M. J. Chinoy each contributed 50 and 37, respectively. Messrs. F. Shroff and Jahangir Paghdiwala, from the Esplanade, did best with the ball, taking four wickets each. When the stumps were drawn at 15, the score of the Esplanade players stood at 77, of which Messrs. M. Daroowala and Naterwala contributed 15 and 35, respectively. Messrs. M. Chinoy and H. Billimoria, from the Liberals, were again conspicuous in bowling, taking 6 and 4 wickets, respectively. Fielding from both the sides was faultless.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 7.

FROM GLASGOW.
City of London s—10 cases whisky, D P Batha and Co.
Clan Alpine s—10 cases whisky, Fleming Shaw and Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Branksome Hall s—5 hogsheads portwine, D Dadabhoy.
Aston Hall s—18 casks chemicals, Rogers and Co.
FROM LONDON.
Manifest s—2 hogsheads rum, A B L Cooper and Co.
Peninsular s—4 cases cheese, and 8 cases provision and 1 case glassware, A Sodder.
India s—6 cases chemicals, A M Sodder.
FROM HAMBURG.
Raventhaler s—1 hogshead methylated spirit, D Cowasjee 1 or-cask rectified spirit, Phillip and Co; 1 hogshead rectified spirit, D Dadabhoy
Bhopal s—4 cases glassware, H Robstesk and Co.
FROM BORDEAUX.
Asten Hall s—6 cases liquor, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
FROM CHARENTE.
Caledonia s—10 cases brandy, Phillips and Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
Arabia s—4 cases perfumed spirit, etc, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Peninsular s—32 cases geneva, S B Fraser and Sons; 7 cases biscuits, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
FROM TRIESTE.
Imperatrix s—5 cases glass bangles, D Mody and Co.
Marg Bacqueheem s—1 cask methylated spirit, Treacher and Co.
Medusa s—6 cases glassware, F Bharmall and Co.

INDIAN YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE and Co's Cotton circular, dated Honkong, Nov. 18, says:—An unprecedentedly sudden and heavy decline of more than Rs. 10 in rupee exchange during the past fortnight, over and above the fall recorded last period, put a complete stop for the time being to all transactions in the market, as importers were absolutely unable to accept offers made at the then current rates, and dealers, considering those rates high enough for the country markets, did not care to advance their views in conformity with the decline in exchange. But latterly on prices for Nos. 20, 12, and 10 hardening about dols. 2 to dols. 2½ and for No. 16 about dol. 1, and on rupee exchange advancing from the lowest point reached of Rs. 160 to Rs. 163, some transactions were made possible, and were entered into, though the values realized considering the present rate of exchange, have been by far and away the furthest from the Bombay equivalents. Indian sterling during the period has, either by artificial manipulation or by whatever other means, been raised from 1s. 2 25-32d. to 1s. 3 5-8d., the ups and downs of silver very little if at all affecting it; whereas sterling here during the period has followed quite a different track having ranged down from 2s. 1⅝d. to 2s. 1¼d.; and this contrariety has worked down the Indian exchange to such an abnormally low point, that even if prices of Indian Yarn were to reach those of English Yarn ruling here from dols. 100 to dols. 108 for Nos. 24 and 16, there would still be nothing like even working, and this result evidently would but lead to greater consumption of English threads than now, in displacement of Indian descriptions, the incentive of cheaper rates in the latter case being at once annihilated by the extremely untoward turn of exchange. Under such adverse circumstances, sales have but transpired to the circumscribed extent of about 6,000 bales made up of

			dols.		dols.
1,800	bales of No. 20	sold at	92	to	101
725	" " " 16	"	84 1-2	to	93
975	" " " 12	"	79 1-2	to	87
2,200	" " " 10	"	77 1-2	to	83
100	" " " 8	"	76 1-2	to	78
125	" " " 6	"	68	to	69

leaving unsold stock—under arrivals of 14,700 bales and shipments coastwise and northwards of about 5,000 bales—at 21,000 bales consisting of

7,500 bales of No. 20	6,000 bales of No. 10
6,500 " " " 16	100 " " " 8
700 " " " 12	200 " " " 6

Exchange on India closes at Rs. 163 wire and 163½ post. The lowest point of Rs. 160 was quoted on the 12th instant, owing to news received here of the allotment of Council Drafts at 1s. 3 27-32d., but, later on on that day, sterling from India having been wired at 1s. 3½d. the belief gained ground that the Council Draft rate of 27-32 was a mistake for 17-32, and rates on India were at once quoted at Rs. 163 wire and 163½ post.

In Shanghai rupees were quoted at 220 under the above mistake, but latterly they rallied to the point of 224, but still, being extremely adverse, this rate was a complete bar in the market there likewise as here for all transactions, and the same attitude prevailed between importers and dealers as was experienced in this market. The latter, under country advices, were loth to give higher rates, and the former, under the stress and strain of exchange could not accept the then current values. Whatever transactions were effected, were effected during the first week of the fortnight. They total 5,300 bales consisting of

1,910	bales of No. 20	sold at Tls.	71	to	73
920	" " 16	" "	65	to	68·50
70	" " 12	" "	63·75		
2,400	" " 10	" "	59	to	63

leaving unsold stock at 22,000 bales. Exchange on India has been advised at Rs. 223½ wire and 224 post.

In Japan, owing to extreme stringency of money, values have ruled lower than those last quoted by about a dollar.

CHINA NEWS.

ALTHOUGH not really within the scope of China or Hongkong the recent death of Mr. W R Carew, a well-known sport at Yokohama, and the subsequent proceedings attendant upon the sad event have been causing a considerable amount of excitement in the Far East. There are several features in the case whereby it may be likened to the famous Maybrick case. Mrs. Carew has been committed for trial, on a charge of murder.

There is still a dearth of news in regard to the rebellion in the Philippines. We hear on good authority that the Spanish forces had a severe reverse at the hands of the rebels a few days ago, their loss amounting to about three hundred. General Blanco has sent home to Spain the second General in command at Manila.

Locally affairs have been very quiet during the week, and the change of garrison is being very quietly effected. The chartered troopship Cephalonia arrived here on November 16th with the West Yorkshire Regiment, to replace the Rifle Brigade, who depart the for Singapore on the 23rd. They will remain there a year, when they will be again relieved by the West Yorks, and Hongkong relief will probably be again sent from Gibraltar.

H. E. Sir William Robinson, the Governor, gave us another gentle reminder in his speech at the opening of the the new Home of the Po Leung Kuk Society that his term of office is drawing to a close. His Excellency has taken a deep interest in this Society which has for its objects the protection of women and girls who have been kidnapped into the Colony to lead immoral lives.

Further evidence was taken in the inquiry into the death of a schoolboy of the Diocesan School and Orphanage who died from a large hemorrhage under the dura mater. The boy stated at the hospital shortly before his death, in presence of the doctor and headmaster of the school, that he had been struck on the head with a ruler by one of the masters, and in his evidence at the Magistracy Dr. Atkinson stated the hemorrhage had been caused by a blow, which might have been inflicted with such an instrument.

Captain Innes, of the steamer Chingtu, trading between Australia, Hongkong and Japan was convicted at the Magistracy of an extraordinary charge of having imprisoned six Japanese women and two men on board his ship while lying in Hongkong harbour. The persons, who were stowaways, alleged the Captain endeavoured by this means to extort dols. 800 for their passage down from Kobe. A fine of dols. 75 was imposed for each person detained. Mr. Francis, who appeared for the defence, gave notice of appeal in point of law.

The Himeji Maru, which went ashore on the Paracels, is expected to become a total wreck. The Siegfried went down to the reef with a salvage party from the Docks, and found her lying broadside on the North-West side of the Bombay reef with a list about fourteen degrees to the starboard. It was found to be an impossible task to save the ship owing to the heavy sea running, and it was with considerable difficulty that the crew were got off. The captain, purser, and second engineer refused to leave the ship and they were left behind. The Captain reported he had some trouble with the crew when the ship struck, and on the voyage to Hongkong on board the Siegfried there was some trouble in which the Japanese threatened one of the officers with revolvers, knives and other lethal weapons.

Thirty-one Chinese of the crew of the Chinese steamer Ningchow, which was arrested by the agent of the Emperor of China pending the settlement of an action in the Supreme Court, were charged with disorderly conduct on board the steamer on the 10th November. The men had received no wages since the 31st July, and they had been clamouring for their money, and insisted on the hoisting of the Police flag. Commander Hastings sympathised with the crew in their failure to get their money, but stated order must be detained while they were in British waters, and after three days' imprisonment they were all put on board the steamer.

The charge of forgery against Charles McKinley has been remanded for a month to allow of the attendance of a witness from Japan.—*China Mail* (Nov. 19).

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP.

THE Manchester November Handicap of 1,500 sovs.; winners (selling races excepted) after the weights are declared 5lbs., twice or once of 500 sovs. 10lbs. extra; the second to receive 100 sovs. out of the plate. Entrance 5 sovs., the only liability if declared, 10 sovs. in addition, if not then struck out, or 25 sovs. for starters. Cup Course, one mile and six furlongs.

Mr W G Singer's ch c Telescope, by Tyrant—Astrology, 4 yrs, Cannon	1
Mr J C Sullivan's ch c Winkfield's Pride—Windfield, 3 yrs, Alimony, T Cannon	2
Mr Murray Griffith's—Sombre, by Bonnet Rouge—Maas. 3yrs Jones	3
Capt E Loder's b c Starlight III, by Castlereagh—Pink Domino, 5yrs	0
Mr A F Basset's br c Dinnaforget, by Loved One—Barometer, 4 yrs	0
Mr J Wallace's b c Spook, by Oberon—Lady Lothian, 3yrs.	0
Mr A F Calvert's ch f Chit Chat, by May Boy—Small Talk, 3yrs	0
Mr C J Blake's ch c Bowline, by Torpedo—Eline, 6yrs	0
Mr T K Barnes' ch g Swaledale, by Esterling—Sophie, 6yrs.	0
Mr J de Soukozanelle's b f Epicharis, by King Lud—Statira, 3yrs	0
Mr Theobald's b c Phœbus Apollo, by St Simon—Polynesia, 3yrs	0
Mr C Hibbert's b Sweetanne Page, by Chitabob—Lady Anne, 4yrs	0
Mr H T Barclay's b c Dunrobin, by Hampton—Helen Agnes 3yrs	0
Mr A Bailey's b c Dumbell, by Barcaldine—Time Bell, 3yrs.	0

(Winner trained by Wadlow)

Betting: Sevens Telescope, 5 to 4 against Winkfield's Pride, 25 to 1 Sombre, 3 to 1 Chit Chat. Won by three lengths; three-quarters of a length between second and third.—*Asian.*

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Grosvenor, 516 tons, Captain C W Brebner, will sail to-day for Mauritius, with a general cargo.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's s s Letimbro, 1,417 tons, Captain L Beisito, will sail to-day for China, &c, with a general cargo, and Mr Sydally and 14 deck passengers.

THE s s Hermes, 849 tons, Captain J Jensen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (26th November), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company.

THE barque Coronac, 435 tons, Captain C N Pedersen, which arrived in harbour on the 5th instant, from Port Louis (30th October), brought a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Jackeria.

THE B I S N Co's s s Roma, 1,743 tons, Captain A F Manwaring, which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant, from Calcutta (15th November) via Galle and Colombo, brought a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chanda, 1,305 tons, Captain T Packham, which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Calcutta (14th November) via coast ports, brought a general cargo, and Mr McFarlane and 11 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Datoobhoy Ebrahim, Mrs Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr B R Herman, Mr and Miss [illegible], Mr and Mis Chotalal Premjee, Mr and Mrs V Premjee and 65 deck.

THE City Line s s City of Edinburgh, 2,080 tons, Captain A M Baillie, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant from Liverpool (11th November), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Leon, Dr Huntley, Dr Robson, Mr Kelly, Mr Martin, Miss Huntley and two children, Mrs Bar, Mrs Wells, and Miss Jones. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Forbes, Forbes and Co.

THE Austrian Lloyds s s Medusa from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the evening of the 5th December and is expected to arrive here on the morning of the 16th instant. She carries the following passengers:—Baron and lady Herring and suite of 4 persons, Mr and Mrs M D Mackenzie and child, Mr and Mrs D Hugh Lindsay, Mr and Mrs F S Archard, Mr and Mrs Riach, Rev and Mrs P Petrie, Rev and Mrs H F Beutel, Mrs E Tarrant, Mrs Daly, Mrs Fowler, Miss E M Wadeson, Miss Beatrice Wadeson, Miss C Fones, Mr W Beatty, Mr C D Twopenny, Mr E Petrochilis, and Rev Father Gardner.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Tejo Port. Gunboat	Silva	Diu, Dec 5.
7	R. I. M. S. Clive	Finny	Aden, Nov 30.
	Hermes s	Jensen	Rangoon, Nov 26.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Vindobona s	Bellen	Trieste via Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Dwarka, Tice, for Karachi, &c.
" Letimbro, Beisito, for China.
Barque Grosvenor, Brebner, for Mauritius.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer India, for London, &c.
" Pekin, for Aden, Jeddah, &c.
Schooner Secundersha, for Damaun.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 4.

Rich, Capt, Punjab, Comt Transport, on furlough, from Mian Mir.
Campbell, Capt, Punjab, D A A G, from furlough, from England.

DECEMBER 5.

Martin, Lt, 1st P I, on leave, from Abbottabad.
Davidson, Capt, Bo, Insp of Gym, on duty, from Karachi.

DECEMBER 6.

Hamilton, Capt, Punjab, D A A G, from furlough, from Australia.
Gordon, Lt, Punjab, 1st Gordon High, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Bedford, Lt, Bengal, on leave, from Bareilly.
Batten, Capt, Ms, 1st M Pioneers, on leave, from Bangalore.
Bruce, 2nd Lt, Bo, R Fus, on duty, from Mhow.

DECEMBER 7.

West, Lt, Bo, 5th B L I, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Wilson, Vety Lt, Bo, A V D, on duty, from Kirkee.
Heyman, Capt, Bo, Comt T Dept, on leave, from Khandalla.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 8.

Stuart, Capt, Punjab, R S Fus, to join, to Sialkote.
Campbell, Capt, Punjab, D A A G, to rejoin, to Abbottabad.
Hamilton, Capt, Punjab, D A A G, to rejoin, to Murree.
Bagley, Lt, Bengal, I S C, to rejoin, to Allahabad.
Browning, Surgt-Lt, Punjab, A M S, to join, to Ferozepore.
Bedford, Lt, Bengal, 12th H G Regt, on leave, to England.
Davidson, Capt, Bo, Insp of Gym, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th December, 1896.

1. There will be Gun drill at the Fort Head-quarters at 8-45 p.m., and at Byculla Head-quarters at 5-30 p.m. to-night and Thursday next.

2. There will be class firing at Cooria this morning and Friday morning next. Recruits are particularly requested to attend. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 6, 6-40, and 7-5 a.m. and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

3. The Range Finding class will meet at the Arsenal Gate to-morrow morning (Wednesday) at 7 a.m. sharp and at the Byculla Head-quarters on Friday morning next at 7 a.m. sharp.

4. The Corps will parade on the Oval in front of the Club premises, Rampart Row, on Saturday next the 12th instant at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed by launch from the Apollo Bunder to Colaba to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.

Dress.—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn.
Every member is requested to attend.
The launch will leave the Apollo Bunder punctually, at 4-15 p.m.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th December, 1896.

1. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "B" Company:—No. 4103 Vol. H. R. Kelly, No. 4104 Vol. N. P. Shemain, No. 4105 Vol. H. Lewis, No. 4106 Vol. C. Thompson, and No. 4107 Vol. J. H. Donnelland.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CRICKET CLUB.

The first dance of the Club will take place in the Town Hall, on Friday, the 11th instant at 9 p.m.

Fancy or Evening Dress.

Tickets can be obtained from the following:—
Capt. F. W. English, Byculla, School, Byculla.
Lieut. H. C. Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt.-Major J. H. Downing, Head-quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Qr.-Mr. Sergt. W. Stephens, Stephens & Sons, Sirgaum.
Colr.-Sergt. H. Black, Govt. Tel. Office, Pydhownie.
Colr.-Sergt. R. F. Smith, Granta Buildings, Colaba.
Colr.-Sergt. W. J. Knight, Cathedral High School.
Sergeant S. G. Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort.
Sergeant S. F. Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort.
Corporal G. F. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
Volunteer H. Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon.
W. R. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.

Fancy Dress.
Members Re. 1-8 to include one lady.
Members of the Corps Rs. 2 to include one lady.
Others Rs. 3 to include one lady.

Evening Dress.
Members Rs. 2 to include one lady.
Members of the Corps Rs. 3 to include one lady.
Others Rs. 4 to include one lady.
Extra lady Re. 1.
Light refreshments will be provided.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice [illegible].)

For Consent Decree.

301-95—Jehangir and D—Nasserwanji e. Manekji Cooper vs Lady Janbai and others—Roughton and T, Little and Co, Thakurdas D and C, and P stonjee R and K.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

401-95—Edgelow and G—Hajee Jackaria Hajee Mohidina and others vs Hajee Alli Hajee Hassum.
448-96—F P Pavri—Kessowjee Kulliaujee vs Pragjee Devidas and others—Muljee and R.
597-96—Chitnis M and M—Thacker Hari Hemraj and others vs Thacker Ramjee Heerjee and others.
598-96—Mansuklal D and J—Cowasjee Edaljee Patell vs Abdool Karim Hajee Fateh Mahomed.
599-96—Hiralal M and M—Purshotumdas Lalbhai vs Bhagwandas Narotumdas—Edgelow and G.
602-96—Raughton and B—Carl Stanley Gannery vs Wilson T Lidbetter.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

48-96—In person—Hawabai vs Sorabjee Jamsetjee Commissariatwalla and another.
49-96—In person—Ehickoobai vs Babool Ramchunder Bhosley.

Postponed Long Causes.

650-94—Payne G and S—Hargovandas Mohanjee vs Pandurang Krishnaji Bhojnay and others—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.
594-91—M H Khan (for pauper)—Latiff Hajee Aboobaker vs Hajee Adum Hajee Joonas and others—James Peace an In person.
548-91—Nanu and H—Narranji Ebji vs Ranjee Ebji.
369-96—P N Pleader—Aga Goolam Hoosein bin Aga Abdool Hassam Laree vs Jacob Elias Sassoon and others—Payne G and S.
84-96—Chalk W and S—Keshow Bappoo vs Gopal Arjoon and others—Crawford B and Co, and Chitnis M and M.
157-96—Tyabji D and Co—Girdharidas Ghanshandas vs Sunwar Sukat Gowan Patel and others—Dickshit and D, and Daphtary and F.
47-95—K D Shroff—Ramjee Bhula vs Gopal Kanji and others.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Suit for [illegible] Disposal.

30-96—Manuklal D [illegible] Muncherjee [illegible] Sodawal Kaiv vs [illegible] Part heard. [illegible] B and Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration. Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent, and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

CARPETS, SQUARES AND RUGS.—A very fine Assortment of Velvet, Pile, Kensington and Art Union, is now being offered by JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18 Marine Street.

CHEAP CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY 1st and 2nd CLASS RETURN TICKETS will be issued over the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's System. For particulars see notices exhibited at Stations.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, &c., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church-Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

GOOD BARGAINS.—Our considerably high powered Binocular Telescope can be carried in the vest pocket. When once set is ever ready for use. Rs. 32. Also a very neat and powerful vest pocket Shooting or Opera Glass, size under two inches when closed, Rs. 14, at D. M. DASTOOR & Co.'s, Cheapest Optical Depot, 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TOYS! TOYS!! TOYS!!! Hundreds of new Novelties from Annas Four, every Requisites for Xmas Tree holders at Cheapest Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

XMAS GOODS.—Butter Scotch, Packet As. 4 and 8. Toffee, packet As. 4 and 8. Various other Sweets in Baskets, Glass Jugs and Fancy Boxes.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

REAL MANILA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, at Rs. 5, 4-8, 4, 3-8 and 3 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are carefully selected and Packed in Boxes of 100 by our Agent at Manila. The daily increasing demand proves their Superiority and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a COW BUFFALO in full milk, also an Ordinary COW. Apply to HOUSE STEWARD, Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, giving full particulars as regards price and quantity of Milk given daily.

WANTED, for Calcutta First-class Hotel YOUNG ENGLISH LADY as Barmaid. Good Salary.—Apply, "M. N.," care of this Office.

WANTED, a first-class Piece-Goods Salesman. Preference given to one with a practical knowledge of Dhooties and Prints. None but highly experienced men need apply. Apply by letter to "A. M. Z," care of this Paper.

URINO-PATHO Laboratory and Consultation Room, No. 7, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Specialist's Hours 5 to 7 P.M. SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS on application.

XMAS! Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-Stations requiring FRUITS, NUTS, FISH, POMFRETS, etc., etc., should always Apply to B. TUKINA, Near Khara Kua, Bombay.

TO LET.—A furnished Bungalow (on Church Hill, Igatpuri. Terms, apply to E. A. OSBORNE.

A LADY, lately returned from Europe, with high Diplomas in Midwifery and Gynæcology is OPEN to ENGAGEMENT and CONSULTATION. References. Apply "No. 77," care of this Paper.

TRY OUR ICES.—The Most Delicious Cream Ices. Two kinds every day. Orders for Moulds executed at Shortest notice, and sent to any part of Bombay. Reduced Rates.—FELICE CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, 83, Medows Street, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now OPEN. It is most comfortable and is very centrally situated. It contains good detached Bungalows suitable for families, all open to Westerly breeze. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Terms moderate. For terms, etc., apply to PROPRIETORS, Rugby Hotel.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.— I stayed in this Hotel for 5 days, and received every attention from Mr Pestonji, the Proprietor, and the Staff. The Proprietor kindly arranged for a place to cook my food and I am much obliged to him for it. I recommend this Hotel to all Orthodox Hindus—RADHA KISHAN RAI BAHADUR Kashmir.

INDIAN ART WARES, for SALE at the REAY ART WORKSHOPS, near the Crawford Markets Show-room, open daily.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY Neatly printed, Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAWN MOWERS.—The Patent Excelsior the best of all, in sizes from 8 to 20 inches.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, the other cries, Oh! I have been using since 40 years! !!

RECEIVED, the Gem Roller Organs, with 3 Music Rolls, Rs. 30, extra Music Rolls, Rs. 2 each; Music Rolls not approved can be exchanged.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

BAZAAR AGENT.—Bazaar made cheaper than Servants by 25 per cent. Get your Bazaar Supplies through T. A. SOARES, Purveyor, Bazaar and General Commission Agent, Thana, and 31, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Established 1888.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic............as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay. In the Mofussil, postage extra.

WORTH ATTENTION!—If you require sound, wholesome ALE or STOUT at most Moderate Rates, then go to MEAKIN & Co.'s Malt Liquor Stores, Rampart Row, Fort, next to Rose and Co., Rs. 2-8 per doz. pints; Rs. 4 per doz. quarts; also in 5, 9, 18, and 36 gallon casks at Re. 1 per gallon. Up-country orders promptly attended to. 8 as. per doz. allowed for empty bottles returned.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! Suttons, in fancy tin-boxes. Vegetable, at Rs. 5, 10-8, and 22 Flower at Rs. 5, 7-8, and 10-8. PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
"Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
TO BE HELD IN THE TOWN HALL
ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9TH.
Part of the proceeds will be given to the
KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

TICKETS for Non-members Re. 1 each, to be obtained from Messrs. ROSE and Co., at the CORPS' CLUB, or at the DOOR.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Organ Solo ......Festive March..........H. Smart.
Mr. F. SEYMOUR DOVE.
2. Song ....Evening Song ....Blumenthal.
Mr. H. O. COATES.
3. Song ....The Carnival............Molloy.
Miss COUNSELL.
4. Duet ....Friendship ....Marzials.
Messrs. PROCTOR and JAMIESON.
5. Song ....When the heart is young.Dudley Buck.
Miss MAYHEW.
6. Cornet Solo (with organ obligato)..Dream of Bethlehem ......Paul Rodney.
Mr. A. L. RHENIUS.
7. Song............Mandalay ....Rudyard Kipling.
Mr. A. J. PEILE.
8. Song............Oh! how delightful ....Molloy.
Mrs. FLYNN.

PART II.

1. Organ Solo ......Bell Rondo...............Morandi.
Mr. F. SEYMOUR DOVE.
2. Song ....Don't Forget Me ....Pinsuti.
Miss COUNSEL.
3. Song ....The Requital.............Blumenthal.
Mr. H. O. COATES.
4. Song ....Marzarita ....Lohr.
Mrs. FLYNN.
5. Violin Solo........Concerto { Andante ... Allegro ... } Mendlessohn.
Mr. A. MASON.
6. Song ....Tis all that I can say......Hope Temple.
Miss MAYHEW.
7. Song ....The Diver ....E. J. Loder.
Mr. J. JAMIESON.
8. Quartette ....Auld Lang Syne ....

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.
To commence at 9-15 p.m. punctually.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of BOMBAY will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, in the HALL of the FRAMJI CAWASJI INSTITUTE, at 5-15 p.m., to welcome Dr. K. N. BAHADURJI on his return from his Public Mission to England in connection with the question of the Reform of the Indian Medical Service and to give expression to the public appreciation of his valuable service in that respect.

DINSHA EDULJI WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
A. M. DHARMSI,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1896.

CHUBB'S
MEDIUM QUALITY
LOCKS AND
PADLOCKS.
Superior Strength and Finish to all other
ORDINARY HOUSE LOCKS
AND
CHEAPER THAN BAZAR LOCKS.
BOMBAY AGENT:
37, PARSEE BAZAR, FORT.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.
THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS
IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGH-CLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
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INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to three, six, and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at Rates to be ascertained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3. HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

HAND-BOOK.
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
PRICE..Rs. 6
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 7.

WE give below our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton, in the absence of any later commercial or financial telegrams through Reuter than those chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Week's receipts	269,000	231,000	353,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom.	82,000	84,000	148,000
" Continent	77,000	132,000	174,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,791,000	2,659,000	4,031,000
" exports to U. K. do.	1,330,000	746,000	1,199,000
" " to Continent do.	1,115,000	860,000	1,365,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,210,000	946,000	1,145,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 4th inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Total supply of all kinds	3,900,000	3,708,880	4,189,840
" " Surats	128,003	156,000	137,630

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Stock in Liverpool	706,000	951,070	894,540
" London	11,000	6,000	10,003
American Afloat	380,000	226,000	409,000
East Indian "	4,000	9,000	10,000
Total	1,101,000	1,195,070	1,323,540
Price of Middling-Americans	4 9-32d.	4 9-16d.	3 5-32d.
" Good Dhollera	3 21-32d.	3 7-8d.	2 5-8d.
Difference	17-32d.	11-16d.	17-32d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	7,45,540
" " Branches	Dec.	c5 74,322
Other "	Inc.	38,00,694
Government Securities	Inc.	20,37,900
Other authorised "		Unchanged
Loans on Govt.	Inc.	20,19,003
Bills Discounted and purchased	Dec.	1,35,826
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	1,04,276
Cash	Inc.	78,644

Money generally continued to be scarce during the week covered by the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day (though accommodation in the open market was obtainable on rather easier terms) the minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay remaining at 8 per cent. The present Return shows the large addition of 38 lakhs to Private Deposits; but this is counterbalanced to a great extent by an increase in Loans, the net falling off in trade requirements, taking into account a small decrease in Bills Discounted, being represented by some 19½ lakhs. This amount, however, was absorbed by an increase of over 20½ lakhs in Government Securities, and the Bank's Cash Balance showed on Saturday evening an addition of only three quarters of a lakh at 154¾ lakhs, compared with a decrease of 1¼ lakh shown in the previous Return. An increase of 7½ lakhs on Public Deposits at the Bank's head office was counterbalanced, within 1¾ lakh by a diminution at the branches.

COTTON has been in moderate demand by the local Mills to-day, but little enquired for by shippers, the tone of the market having been steady, and prices unchanged. The purchases by shippers amount to 700 bales, say, 450 Bengal, at Rs. 156-9; 150 Pachora, at Rs. 166; and 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 166; while the Mills have taken 1,400 bales, made up of 300 Pachora, at Rs. 167; 250 each of Karenja, at Rs. 185; Dhulia, at Rs. 168; and old Bhownuggar, at Rs. 165-8; 150 Julgaum, at Rs. 170; and 100 each of Jalna Ginned, at Rs. 138; and Bengal, at Rs. 156 per candy.

There is nothing new to chronicle in the weather and crop reports received by wire this morning, no further rain having fallen over any portion of the Cotton-growing area, and the weather having remained bright and seasonable for this crop. At Broach the plants were flourishing and showing bolls rapidly ripening, as was also the case at Wadwan in the Dhollera circle, where the plants were healthy, while at Bhownuggur and the other districts in the same circle the crop was flourishing. Picking had become general in the districts of the Oomrawattee circle, and supplies were coming forward more freely at the district marts.

WHEAT has been steady in tone, as usual, with, a moderate amount of business reported for shippers account, and prices all unchanged.

Seeds have been a quiet market, with a moderate demand from shippers. *Linseed* has been weak and declining, and prices have receded 1 to 3 annas per cwt., say, to Rs. 6-8-0 to Rs. 6-10-0 per cwt., our other quotations showing no change.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	4,792	bales.
Wheat	8,118	cwts.
Linseed	1,535	cwts.
Rapeseed	607	"
Gingelly	2,067	"
Groundnuts	624	"
Castorseed	936	"
Rice	2,770	"

FREIGHTS are unchanged at 12s. to 13s. per ton, and no fresh business of importance has transpired again to-day.

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a quiet feeling at 1s. 3 3-16d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance and 1s. 3 13-32d. for three months' sight Credits. The Bazaar were buyers at the former rate, and the market became weak, though, at the close, matters were rather steadier and quotations were as follows;—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 5-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 5-32d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 7-32d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 3 5-16 to 11-32d.	do.
Francs do.	1·61 to ½	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 100 7/16 for 3½ per Cents per cash, and 100 11/16 for the January account, which rates were maintained in a steady market during the day, and at the close a further advance 3/16ths per cent was named; 99¼ being quoted for Threes.

SHARES.—This market is still very quiet in tone, and in the absence of fresh business quotations generally of all Scrip remain as before, the only changes which we have to note this evening being an advance of Rs. 25, in Curla; and of Rs. 5, in Imperial Cotton. In Miscellaneous shares Badham, Pile, are Rs. 4 lower; and Treacher and Co., Rs. 10 higher. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 1,335 per share.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 5th December, compared with the Statement of 28th November, 1896:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 28. Rs.	Dec. 5. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	60,00,000	60,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	30,80,970	38,26,510
Do. do. at Branches	24,44,318	18,69,983
Other Deposits	3,20,14,290	3,58,14,984
Post Bills	8,239	10,804
Credits, undrawn	21,97,253	21,82,952
Rs.	5,57,45,060	5,97,05,236
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,00,51,842	1,20,89,742
Other authorised Securities	40,11,747	40,11,747
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	51,15,872	51,79,363
Loans do. do. do.	86,04,909	1,06,23,915
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,11,42,713	1,10,06,887
Dead Stock	4,12,068	4,12,074
Stamps and Stationery	24,017	25,248
Bullion	......	......
Balances with other Banks	9,84,820	8,80,514
Cash	1,53,97,073	1,54,75,716
Rs.	5,57,45,060	5,97 05.236

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m. of the 7th December, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	5	12	34 p.m.	43	...
Teheran	7	1	8 p.m.	...	56
Suez	7	2	35 p.m.	..	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 7th December, 1896.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	3	..	1
" Kurrachi	...	13	..	1
" Madras	...	60	...	1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARVEY—November 26, at 15, Ballygunge, the wife of J. Inglis Harvey, of a son.

JOLLY—November 10, at Shillong, Assam, the wife of William Thomas Jolly, P. W. D., of a son.

McINTYRE—November 30, at Barrackpore, the wife of Major McIntyre, 8th M. I., of a daughter.

RADCLIFFE—December 2, at the Gunpowder Factory, Ishapore, the wife of Captain Charles Radcliffe, Royal Artillery, of a son.

WATSON—December 1, at Bewerley, Kilpauk, Madras, the wife of Captain E. Y. Watson, I.S.C., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GRANT—LOVETT—November 28, at Holy Trinity Church, Sialkot, by the Rev. C. A. Gillmore, B. A., Alfred Hamilton Grant, C. S., third son of the late Sir Alexander Grant, of Dalvey, Bart., to Mabel Bessie, younger daughter of the late Colonel Lovett, of Belmont, Shropshire.

LINDESAY—GAVIN—November 23, at St. Thomas, Dehra Dun, by the Rev. T. C. Griffiths, M. A., Chaplain, Captain A. L. Lindesay, 24th Punjab Infantry, son of the late W. F. Lindesay, Esq., of St. Andrews, Fifeshire, and Ella Maude, daughter of the late Rev. J. F. A. Gavin, H.E.I.C., and of Mrs. Gavin, South Norwood Park, London.

MARRIOTT—WILLIAM—November 24, at Christ's Church, Mussoorie, by the Rev. R. J. Langford, Chaplain, D'Arcy Marriott, Assistant Engineer, Kotri-Rohri State Railway, son of the Rev. W. H. Marriott, of Thrussington Vicarage, Leicester, to Elinor Octavia (Lina) William.

DEATHS.

RAHN—November 27, at Lucknow, Violet Anne, née Pennington, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. W. Rahn, Photographer.

THORPE—November 30, at Lahore, Caroline Matilda, widow of the late Mr. D. B. Thorpe, aged 72 years and 3 days.

WATSON—November 30, at Madras, Frances Olivia, widow of the late Assistant Apothecary George Watson, aged 66.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1896.

THERE has been a marked increase of mortality in Bombay during the week which ends to-day. Last week showed an increase on the normal rate of three hundred deaths; the new figures are not yet complete, but there is reason to believe that a further increment of three hundred will bring the total to little short of a thousand. The humidity and unsettled weather which preceded and followed the cyclonic disturbance in November, must be credited with this development of fatal disease. Bubonic fever has its part in this large total, but it is not the only or the worst factor, though it is that which receives most attention and gives rise to most anxiety. It is noticeable that in the last few days bubonic fever has to a considerable extent changed its type. The fever is high, and ends fatally in forty-eight hours or less; but it is not accompanied by buboes. Were it not that in cases of recovery the buboes make their appearance after the fever has begun to subside, it would be difficult to class this form of the disease as identical with the true bubonic fever. But such it appears to be. Another change or developement is now clearly established. Instead of being for the most part confined to the district of Mandvie, the visitation has made good its footing in eight districts in and about the centre of the town, with an aggregate population of over 300,000 souls. In those districts the cases are sporadic. No one locality is severely attacked; one or two cases occur in a crowded street or lane; one is found in the next lane; and at a little distance isolated cases are again found. Were it not for the fact that they are cases of bubonic plague, which had its point of departure in Mandvie, an observer would conclude that the illness was due to some local infection rather than to an ærial influence or imported germs. The cases do not increase and multiply in any one spot; they are found at intervals covering a large area in the poorest and most insanitary parts of city. The Health Officer sees some ground to hope that the worst has been reached, when it is seen that notwithstanding the great and deplorable increase in the general mortality, the deaths from bubonic fever have not been far greater than they actually are. Were the outbreak of a virulent type the conditions which have conduced to a large mortality from other causes would, judging by the analogy of most epidemics, have gone up by leaps and bounds.

Nevertheless, it is deemed necessary to take most stringent precautions to arrest its course. Instructions were issued on Saturday to treat every house in which a death attended by suspicious symptoms has taken place as infected. It is to be disinfected, lime-washed, the walls and gullies scoured, and the down-take pipes flushed with what is practically pure carbolic acid. When ventilation cannot be otherwise secured the tiles are removed from the roof and the internal partitions of chawls taken off. Cases of fever occurring amid dangerous surroundings are removed to the Municipal Hospital, which, as we mentioned yesterday, has been enlarged and provision made for the observance, as far as possible, of caste distinctions. It is much to be wished that Native gentlemen of education and position would interest themselves in making known to their fellow-citizens the necessity for conforming to sanitary regulations, if the mortality, already very great, is not to be largely increased At all events, they might abstain from circulating false and exaggerated statements of what is being done to meet the emergency and minimise the danger. We have been informed of one case in which a well-meaning Native gentleman of some experience in public affairs complained vehemently that a certain man was removed from the Fort to the Municipal Hospital, who was not suffering from the disease, and he urged that orders should be issued to prevent anyone being removed without the sanction of a medical man. In that case the patient was a ghorawallah in a room behind a stable in the Fort, above which lived a large number of Bunniahs. These latter called the attention of a Municipal medical officer to the case, which was also seen by Dr. Weir. They were satisfied that it was a very serious case, and they acceded to the request of the Bunniahs that the patient should be removed to the hospital. There he was seen by Dr. Chowksey, who also recognised the severity of the case and placed the patient under treatment. Two medical men saw this man before his removal from a stable in the Fort, and yet, it is alleged, that he was removed by irresponsible people, and that he was not suffering from the prevailing malady. Such misrepresentations add seriously to the difficulty of inducing the sufferers to submit to the only treatment that gives them a chance of recovery. They are taught to distrust not only the municipal authorities, but the Native medical men educated in the Grant Hospital in Western scientific medicine. They put their faith in quacks that burn their swellings with hot irons; or what is far worse, they send to shops in the Native town where they hire leeches at an anna each, on condition that when gorged they be returned to be hired out to other patients. This has become a common practise. It has economy to recommend it, for there is no doctor's fee to be paid, the patient or his friends prescribing the hiring of leeches that have already done duty elsewhere. In this way the germs of disease are sown broad-cast in the Native Town, and undoubtedly add in their measure to the prevailing mortality.

THE present famine again brings into prominence the old question between railways and canals, as "protective works." Sir Lepel Griffin is reported to have pronounced decisively in t[illegible]tter, stating that railways do good, wh[illegible] canals do harm. Long ago a system of c[illegible]was under construction in the Punjab, again[illegible]ich an outcry arose. The Lieutenant-Govern[illegible] of the day visited the spot and the malcontents were heard. Among the objections were the alleged curse of a Fakir who had said that the river should never yield water for irrigation, and the complaints of some individuals against the quality of the water, which they said was such that their very goats got swelled throats from drinking it. Sir Lepel's prejudice is somewhat better founded than that of the gentleman with the goats, but still it is prejudice. He has not considered that such harm as has been done by canals is the result of mistakes of method, consequent on the fact that when irrigation was commenced in India there was no sufficient experience to go upon. Nor has he considered the enormous benefits conferred by irrigation notwithstanding those mistakes and their resulting evils. The peasant of the Upper Provinces craves for irrigation, wherever he has had the opportunity of seeing its results. In a canal irrigated district the "dry" villages will sometimes refuse their daughters to the irrigated villages on the score of the ill-health and physical deterioration of the men in the latter. Nevertheless, the "dry" villages will clamour for extension of water to their own lands, declaring that if they die they will die with full stomachs. The fact is that for much of the water-logging, and consequent deterioration of man, beast, and soil in the irrigated tracts, the people themselves are in fault. They pay for the water by acreage rates in crops in different kinds. Were it possible to measure out the water by the cubic foot the peasant would take as little as he could manage with; but, paying by the acre, he takes all he can get for his money and saturates his land. Again, the surface of an irrigated plot is not naturally even, and to make it so costs much labour in reducing the size of the plots and levelling each. This the peasant will not undertake, preferring to pour water till the entire surface is covered, although thereby the depressions receive too much. Now, the canal regulations provide for refusal of water, or fine, in the case of villages persistently recusant in the matter of making small and level plots. But the canal officer has to sell his water, and the canals have to show profits; a reduction of irrigation would certainly lead to trouble with the authorities; and closing of "minors" to any extent would equally produce trouble in carrying on the water in the majors, and the main channels, which taper as they go on. The regulations, therefore, are not enforced, and the peasant continues to saturate his land, with the result of water-logging, efflorescence of salts, and malarial poisoning of man and beast. Of course, the canals themselves must bear their share of the blame. They are carried through the country at a high level, with the necessary result of swamping by percolation the land on both sides; this, however, is easily remediable, and drains now have to a great extent relieved this evil. But the main fault of our great perenniel works, the Ganges, Jumna, Sirhind and Bari Doab canals, is that they tap their supply at the wrong point, and run for much of their length through tracts where they are not needed. This, as Rudyard Kipling says, is another story, to which we will refer hereafter. The fact remains that whatever the mistakes and the evils of existing canals, the people want them, and gladly put up with the evils for the sake of the immense advantages. And in its new works Government is avoiding the mistakes and producing nothing but good. The Swat, Chenab, and Sidnai canals are indeed very different from those known as the Eastern and Western Jumna. It is still a question whether vast works of the type of the Sirhind canal are as useful and profitable as canals of the Sidnai class. But there is no question at all that works which return 4 per cent. and which protect such enormous areas as do these great works of the early type, do immense good, compared with which the harm done is hardly worth onsidering.

THERE is, it seems, in Upper India a Lord's Day Union whose object it is to secure "One day off" in the week, and though the association is pre-eminently Christian and the "one day" is Sunday, it numbers among its members representatives of all—or many—non-Christian communities. Calcutta is its stronghold, though the annual meeting was held last week in Lucknow. It was reported there that "those who sell medicines in Chandney Chowk" have bound themselves to the payment of a fine of Rs. 100 if any one of them sold medicines on Sunday. But while this was encouraging, the Union had even more cause for rejoicing. The military authorities "permitted and encouraged Sabbath desecration" in times gone by, but the playing of a football match at Dum-Dum between a team of the Calcutta Club and a team of the Royal Munster Fusiliers on Sunday, August 16, led to correspondence with the Commander-in-Chief, and orders have been issued through the Lieutenant-General commanding the Bengal Presidency, forbidding public matches by the military, especially during the time of divine service. Further than this several mills now stop work at 2 o'clock on Saturday, thereby preventing much Sunday labour. A memorial to Government occupied much of the attention of the Association's sub-committee in the early months of the year. The Committee sought to induce Government to pronounce Sunday a legal *dies non*, but their efforts were unavailing. They have also to mourn their non-success in Bangalore where a very strong feeling existed against high officials of the Government travelling on Sunday in Mysore territory Government would not interfere. This the Union regrets, but finds solace in the fact that an attempt to change a market from Thursday to Sunday, was defeated by the earnest protest of the Rev. D. Rees, a missionary. The committee of the Union seems to have left Bombay alone, and no doubt Bombay is thankful, for here at all events men spend their Sundays according to the dictates of their conscience. The consequence is a very varied form of Sunday observance. Europeans close their offices and shops. So do some Natives. Europeans do not play tennis; natives do. In short, the natives take holiday—and recreation. Europeans are strangely inconsistent. They will not play golf or tennis because the Gymkhana committee forbids it. The golf-flags, which stand two feet high, would scandalise their church-going fellow countrymen. So they put up the polo flags, which are eight feet high, and play rackets, while others go out to Salsette island and hunt. If the Lord's Day Union commences operations in Bombay, we shall do everything or nothing, and no one will have cause to grumble.

THE exact position of affairs in connection with the rebellion in the Philippine islands it is not possible to state. Throughout efforts have been made to minimise the affair and at the same time to glorify the operations of Government troops. An official note has just been communicated to the press describing the operations at Cavite, Viejo and Noveleta in the middle of last month. In these places the rebels held entrenched positions, and numbered, according to Spanish computation, not less than ten thousand. The attacking brigade, which was under General Rios, was divided into two columns, and was supported by the vessels of the squadron. After a sharp action, they obtained possession of the Noveleta isthmus, the redoubt and village of Binancayan, which were destroyed, and of the Imus road, which was fortified. The loss of the attacking force was thirty-five killed, including five officers, and a hundred and three wounded, including one staff officer and four other officers. These casualties seem to betoken poor marksmanship on the part of the rebels and a fairly easy victory. But, according to rebel accounts, they were not routed. They were behind rocks, and their position was practically unassailable, for they had Nordenfeldts and other quick-firing guns. In consequence they could not be dislodged by the troops even with the assistance of the men-of-war in the bay. The Spanish troops were obliged to retire with heavy loss. Whereas the official account states the loss at 35 killed and 103 wounded. The steamer Isabel I. landed 240 severely wounded, and next morning the steamer Filipino came up with 60 more wounded, some of them slightly only and able to walk. This makes 300 wounded in place of 103, as stated in the official account. The rebel loss is not stated, but it is given out at 400. Considering that the rebels were all behind parapets and in rifle-pits, which the Spaniards were unable to take, this must be purely conjectured. On Wednesday, the 11th November, the Spaniards lost 200 more men in a second unsuccessful attempt to take Noveleta. The Spaniards estimate the insurgent force there as 10,000 men. Seven miles inland, at Imus, their stronghold, the number of rebels is believed to be even stronger, so the Philippine difficulty is apparently far from solved.

MR. HENRY FELL PEASE, whose death is announced to-day, was a member of the Darlington Pease family, of which Sir Joseph is the head, and Mr. Arthur Pease, well known in India, an elder brother. The family is a large and wealthy one, and so influential in north-country politics that it has had as many as five of its members in Parliament representing constituencies. The Peases are Liberals and Quakers, and are connected with the family of Sir Henry Havelock, whose name is a household word throughout this country. Mr. H. F. Pease, who was 58, a year younger than Mr. Arthur Pease, was a member of the firm of Pease and Partners, and as such took charge of the Darlington Woollen Mills, where Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., served his apprenticeship. The firm are also large colliery proprietors as well as weavers, and in addition to sharing in the management of the collieries, Mr. Pease was a director of numerous limited liability companies and industrial undertakings in the North of England. The late Mr. Pease was Mayor of Darlington in 1874-75, when the Railway jubilee was celebrated. For three or four successive years he was president of the National Liberal Federation, whose cause he did much to promote.

WE hear that an influential and numerously signed requisition is to be forwarded to the Sheriff requesting him to call a public meeting to consider what measures should be taken for the relief of those suffering from the scarcity in the famine districts of the Bombay Presidency. The meeting will, when called, be presided over by his Excellency the Governor.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions, yesterday, Hakim Abdula and Abdul Rahiman, Mahomedans, were unanimously convicted of counterfeiting two-anna pieces, of being in possession of counterfeit Queen's coin, and of fraudulently delivering counterfeit coin. Mr. Justice Strachey said it was impossible to conceive a plainer case than this; and sentenced each of the prisoners to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

THE Portuguese gun boat Tejo, Commander Guitherme Augusto da Cunha e Silva, arrived in our harbour, on Sunday evening, from Diu, with his Excellency Senhor Neves Ferreira, the Governor-General of Goa, and Mr. Tavares, Consul-General for Portugal. The Tejo left Goa on the 23rd ultimo, and proceeded to Damaun, where she embarked the Governor-General, and Mr. Tavares, and proceeded to Diu, where his Excellency went on a tour, and after remaining for four days at the latter port, she returned to Bombay on her way to Goa. She will remain in Bombay for fours days, and then sails for Goa. She has three guns and a complement of 103 men, all told. His Excellency Neves Ferreira, landed at the Apollo Bunder, in company of Mr. Tavares, the evening, and drove to the Esplanade Hotel, where he is expected to remain till to-morrow, when he leaves by the 2 o'clock's train for Goa.

MR. D. E. WATCHA, we hear, has been selected as the representative of the Bombay Presidency Association, to give evidence before the Royal Commission. Mr. Watcha intends to leave Bombay in February next.

THE Trustees of the Port of Bombay have fixed their annual cruise in the harbour for Saturday, the 19th instant. The Trustees, with their guests, will leave the Ballard Pier at 12-30 p.m., and return to the Apollo Bunder, at 6 p.m., on that day.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 14th November, 1896, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1895 of 78,968 maunds and Rs. 37,213 in the earnings.

THE three World's Cycling Commissioners of *Travel*. Messrs. Fraser, Lynn, and Lowe, have just telegraphed announcing their safe arrival at Tiflis after an exceedingly interesting ride accross the Caucasus and some rather startling adventures in Southern Russia. For five days they made weary progress across the Steppes, walking in the teeth of a bitter easterly gale for three out of the five days. At one Cossack village the refusal to pay twice for some food they had partaken of led to their being carried off by a mob to the Chief of the Police, who fortunatey decided in their favour, and sent a posse of Cossacks to prevent molestation until they got beyond the village. The next afternoon they encountered a party of horsemen, whose animals took fright and started capering. "The riders," say the cyclists, "fuming with indignation, let loose all the Salvonic swear-words they could think of, in a torrent." By-and-by both Cossacks and cyclists came to close quarters, and a regular fight ensued. "We should probably," say the cyclists, "have had the worst of [illegible] scrimmage continued. We were outnumbered. But we made our enemies understand that we were Aulichani, and waved a passport in their faces. That seemed to check their marauding ardour, and they gradually drew back." The telegram states that the cyclist have left Tiflis and are now riding through Kurdistan to Teheran, en route for India.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EGYPT AND THE DONGOLA EXPEDITION.

LONDON, Dec. 7.

The Egyptian payment of half-a-million to the Caisse de la Dette was effected from the cash-balance in the Treasury.

England will advance two hundred thousand pounds, this month, and further amounts as required.

The *Times* believes the loan will be chargeable to surplus revenues, which will not be affected by the demands of the Caisse de la Dette.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Dec. 6.

The death is announced of Mr. H. F. Pesse, member for Cleveland.

DEPARTURE OF TRANSPORTS FROM SUAKIN.

The transports Verawa and Peshawar have sailed from Suakin.

THE AGITATION AGAINST THE SULTAN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 6.

The Turks, who were lately arrested, have been exiled without trial to Anatolia.

It is believed that they are connected with the Liberal Party, which is growing in strength, and has sent a Manifesto to the Embassies demanding political liberties and concluding with "Down with the tyrant."

RUSSIA AND THE INDIAN FAMINE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 7.

The Russian newspapers have collected over one thousand pounds for the Indian Famine Relief Fund, and they complain of Great Britain's failure to appreciate Russian sympathy.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The Bombay mails of the 21st ultimo arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

ADEN, Dec. 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Thames, with mails of the 27th ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 6 p.m. to-day, and the Oceana, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

THE VICEROY AT JUBBULPORE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 7.

At the opening of the Lady Elgin Hospital, at Jubbulpore, his Excellency the Viceroy said :—Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am desired by her Excellency to tell you of the pleasure which she has felt in being present here this morning, and in taking the part which has been allotted to her in these proceedings as Lady President of the Dufferin Association. She has accepted the generous gift of this hospital, and she leaves it with confidence in the hands of the Committee who will in future manage it. For herself she will always retain a pleasing recollection that there exists in the city of Jubbulpore a hospital which bears her name and is devoted to the great work which has occupied so much of her time and thoughts since she came to India. I think it will be admitted by all that some special interest attaches to the history of these buildings which has been recorded here to-day. It is not often that in the life-time of an individual the same building can be devoted to public purposes and to separate purposes by the munificence of himself and his family. The manner in which this has been brought about is consistent with the liberality and public spirit which have characterised Raja Gocul Dass's dealings with his fellow-citizens. I am glad to congratulate him and the ladies of his household on the manner in which the buildings have now been adapted to the purposes for which they are intended, and I share in the hope they have expressed, that the sympathy and charity of others will be stimulated by the example set to them, and that thus the success of this institution will be assured. The provision of this hospital, as the Dufferin Committee have said, gives them a new opportunity. The interest on Rs. 24,000 is not a very large sum, and they have not hitherto been able to work wonders, but from to-day they may make a fresh start. The possession of this hospital will enable them to afford medical aid to the women of Jubbulpore. What their success will be will depend to some extent on their own exertions, but still more largely on the sympathy which the donors have bespoken for them. I doubt not that the donors in so speaking looked principally to provision being made for the mantenance of the institution and for the expenses of the treatment of the patients who come to it, but I should like to extend the demand for sympathy. If this hospital is to be a success, that success will be due to a many-sided sympathy; to the sympathy of the donors who have erected it; to the sympathy of the Committee who will manage it; to the sympathy of the charitable who will support it, and still more, and above all, to the sympathy of the people who will use it. It should never be forgotten that the primary and all important object of the Dufferin Association is to afford medical aid to the women of India in the manner best calculated to enable them to take advantage of it freely and without embarrassment. It is, therefore, to the sympathy of the women of Jubbulpore that we may appeal. This building has been erected and the institution will be carried on for their benefit, and their benefit only. It is for them to show by the bestowal of their full confidence that they appreciate the gift that has been bestowed upon them and their gratitude for it. In Lady Elgin's name, therefore, I invite the confidence of the women of Jubbulpore, because she feels that in that way only will the great blessing which this hospital is calculated to bring with it will be fully reaped by the community of Jubbulpore.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Dec. 5.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix, from Bombay, arrived, this morning.

The Bombay-Japan Line Steamer Muke Maru left Colombo for Bombay on 5th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera	3 23-32

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	29 7-8

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Line Saigon, Bangkok, interrupted.

Bhamo route to China, interrupted, beyond the British frontier, between Yungching and Tali.

Cable Suakin Jeddah, interrupted.

Mail for Jeddah leaves Suakin 10th instant.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.

SINCE I last sent you an account of the doings of these hounds there has not been much to record, for which in great measure the weather must be held responsible. A southerly wind and a cloudy sky may be all very well at home, but they don't do here, and the cloudy skies we have recently had have betokened hot stuffy mornings, anything but pleasant to horse, hound, or rider. Perhaps the best morning's sport was that from Santa Cruz on the 26th; hounds had a real fast burst right down the centre of the melon ground as far as the Chuckla covert, whence they carried the line into the mango tope, and then ensued, from the hound's point of view at any rate, the cream of the morning. The jackal had had such a dusting over the open that he altered his tactics and dodged, turned and twisted about among the enclosures, determined to save his brush, if possible. It was really a pretty sight to see the way the hounds unravelled the maze. At one time it seemed as if they were destined to lose him, but after a long cast forward and right round again it appeared that he had doubled on his tracks and sought safety in a patch of scrub stuff. Hounds soon worked him out of this, however, and although it was surrounded by horsemen, he bolted out, made for the open on the other side of the tope, crossed the Andheri road, over Mulgaon hill, then over a further patch of paddy field, and finally lay up in a straw-yard at the back of Kondanta village, where he was run into. Hounds had been working close upon an hour before they killed, so it was a hard day for them, though perhaps not a particularly pleasing one for the hard riding brigade. The Wankola meet on the 29th was a real disappointing one; the first jack we found, after crossing the melon ground, took to ringing round among the enclosures near Parla, and, as the line, such as it was, took us gradually nearer to the Railway line and looked more and more like that of a jack from Pali Hill or Danda, I was not sorry to see the master call hounds off. But we were not much more successful with our second venture. True, at the start, things looked more promising, but after a sharp spin past Shahar down to the Coorla road nearly, we turned up left-handed, crossed the Andheri road, and ran through the plantation at the corner down to the Vehar river. But the hounds felt the sultriness of the morning, and dashed into the water to slake their thirst, as if they had no further interest in the chase. The master tried across, but without success, and then returned through the plantation, and crossing by the bridge tried again on the far side. After a bit the hounds owned to a line, and worked across the Vehar road up into the hill above Chindoli; but the scent was getting worse and worse as the sun got hotter; so, after persevering for some time the hounds were taken home, and so ended our first bad day. From the Rifle Butts on the 3rd, however, we did not get much better sport; hounds got on the line of a jack down the pipe near the gardens, for which he at first made, but being headed off by the cultivators he took us across the melon ground and lay up in a cactus hedge and was killed. Trying again we found in the old blackthorn covert near Shahar and working easterly; hounds pushed him out into the old quaries north of the village, and then into the open fields, when they threw up. One or two couple of hounds, however, stuck to the quaries and feathered on a line in a northerly direction, so the master clapped on the rest of the pack, but finding it no go had to return and hounds picked it up again near the nullah. I have no doubt though that there had been a jack there as a traveller along the pipe hallooed out that he had seen one going north, but the line was evidently too stale for hounds to make anything of it. Working on down the nullah and past the gardens beyond it we eventually reached the back-water just above the bund where the jack beat us, and after fruitless endeavours to pick up the line hounds were taken home. It was a shocking bad scenting day and a disappointing morning generally. It does not do, however, to repine. The season is early yet, and there is plenty of good sport in store for us, but the only way to ensure getting it is to turn out every day that hounds meet, taking the bad with the good. The prospects of a good day from the Bamanwadi fixture were brighter, the weather has improved somewhat of late, and the morning dawned clear and fresh.

We found down a nullah at the north end of the melon ground and headed off towards the railway, but changing his point the pursued took us through the Chuckla covert up into the mango tope and down into the lane, up which he turned left-handed. Racing down this we crossed the road and found hounds had gone on down the upper contiuation of the lane in the direction of the Goregoan jungles. This looked as if we were in for a good thing, but hounds pressed their quarry along at such a pace that they fairly ran him down and killed at the far end of the lane above Mulgaon—a fast bit of work, but uninteresting for the field who enjoyed a gallop down a hard stony lane in Indian file amidst clouds of dust.

The morning was still young, so a move was made for Shahar,—where our second horses were waiting. After allowing a decent interval for a change, a move was made for the old coverts which have so often harboured a tough customer, but the result was disappointing. A burst of melody soon proclaimed that a jack was afoot, and pushing him out of covert, hounds raced over the open to the nullah; crossing this the line headed straight over the melon beds for the back-water, but reaching a piece of scrub, jack turned up through it when, just as our spirits were rising with the almost certain prospect of a pleasant gallop over a good line of country, he was most unfortunately headed back right into the mouths of the hounds by an over-zealous sportsman who, though riding wide enough to keep clear of hounds when running straight, was too far forward to avoid doing damage in the event of a sudden turn in his direction. A sad termination to an otherwise promising morning.

X.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR G. GRANT and Lieutenant H. Cameron, R. E., are on return from duty with the Suakin Force, posted to the Bombay Command, Military Works Department, and Lieutenant A. G. Bremner, R. E., to the Bengal Command.

THE following Officers of the Army Veterinary Department have been placed under orders for duty in this country, and come out at once :—Veterinary-Major B. A. W. Powell, and Veterinary-Lieutenants T. W. Rudd, W. O. Dawson and W. N. Wright.

THE following transfers in the Judge Advocate General's Department are ordered :—Major J. Spankie from the 6th to 7th circle. Major R. Onslow from the 7th to 9th circle but to continue to officiate as Deputy Judge-Advocate of the 1st circle. Captain R. Anderson from the 9th to 6th circle.

THE 3rd Bombay Infantry will move in course of relief on the 10th instant from Khundwa to Satara by rail in two trains—leaving Khundwa at 18-0 and 19-0 o'clock on the 10th, respectively arriving at Poona, Ghorpuri, at 6-35 and 7-35 a.m. on the 12th instant and leave again on the same evening in three trains for Satara, arriving there early the following morning.

THE following appointments have been made :—1st Madras Lancers.—2nd-Lieutenant C. A. Godwin, from 25th Madras Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer. 2nd Bombay Lancers.—Major J. Monteith, from 7th Bombay Lancers, to be Commandant, vice Jones vacated. 2nd Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant C. Bliss, Derbyshire Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation. 11th Madras Infantry.—Captain H. T. Hay, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, vice French, retired. 14 Madras Infantry.—Lieutenant C. F. Connell, Supernumerary on the establishment, to be Wing Officer, vice Graham, seconded.

THE 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps strength as under, will leave for Mauritius and Cape Town, in the Royal Indian Marine Transport Warren Hastings, on the 10th inst with 21 officers, 2 ladies, 2 children, 2 warrant officers, 1 woman, 2 children, 694 N.-C. O. and men, 16 women and 21 children. The Regiment will be brought to Bombay from Deolali with their Baggage in two Detachments, by two Troop Extra Trains, on the 8th and 9th December as follows :—The First Train with 6 Officers, 220 men (including the usual Working Party and Guard), the whole of the families, and the Heavy Baggage, will leave Deolali at 10-0 p. m. on 8th December, and arrive at the Sassoon Dock at 6-5 a. m. the following morning. The Second Train with the remainder of the Regiment will leave Deolali at 10-0 p. m. on the 9th December, and arrive at Sassoon Dock at 6-5 A.M. the following morning. The troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrive.

MR. WOODBURN, Home Member, and Mr. Chalmers, Legal Member of Council, arrived in Calcutta on Friday last.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Clive, Captain T. G. R. Finny, arrived in harbour, yesterday morning, from Aden, which port she left on the 30th ultimo with the 13th Bombay Infantry and details, consisting of 7 officers, 4 ladies, 15 warrant officers, 5 women, and 13 children, 29 European details, 16 native officers, 675 non-commissioned officers and men, 3 details, 142 public and private followers, 23 women and 29 children. The following is the list of passengers :—Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. J. N. Walker, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. A. J. P. Nuthall and daughter, Captain H. Welman, Captain and Mrs. C. G. Nurse, Lieut. Lloyd Jones, and Surgeon-Lieut. Standage, of the 13th Bombay Infantry, 2nd Lieut. Greatwood, East Surrey Regiment, Assistant-Surgeons J. E. de Souza, J. T. ONeill, wife and two children, D. W. Ross, and W. F. Barnet, Sub-Medical Department. Conductor Wharton, wife, Ordnance Department. Mr. Muthessing Pursadsing, Mr. Yeshwant Gourabs, Mr. Pestonjee Dossabhoy, Comt. Department. Mr. Bartley, wife and 3 children, Band Master, Mr. Cowasji Mody, pensioner, Mr. Mahommed Yessuf, wife and 5 children, and Mr. Shaik Ahmed Civil Medical Department, Mr. A. X. Menezes, and Mr. Dias, clerks, and Mr. Purvis, Jailor. The Clive, on her voyage to Aden, encountered a heavy cyclone on the 19th ultimo, during which she lost five boats. During the return voyage she had a fine passage. All the troops landed at the Sassoon Dock and were despatched by a special train at 6-40 p.m., last evening *en route* to Deesa, where they are expected to arrive on the morning of the 9th instant.

PASSENGERS AND THEIR BAGGAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your article in to-day's issue regarding the Customs arrangements at the Ballard Pier, shows that the conditions of the problem are very little understood. All goods coming from a "foreign" port are *prima facie* dutiable, but for the convenience of passengers wearing apparel and other articles of personal use, when they accompany a passenger and are not entered on the ship's manifest as cargo, are passed free of duty under rules made by the Commissioner of Customs. This concession is not limited to passengers by P. and O. steamers, but extends to all passengers by any vessel. What is really complained of, as I understand, is not the annoyance of the Customs examination itself, as much as the delay which elapses before the baggage can all be landed and sorted ready for examination. The baggage of over 400 passengers cannot be put into lighters, brought to the pier, and sorted in less than several hours; and it should be remembered that, even if there were no Customs examination at all, all this would still have to be done if passengers are to find their baggage easily on landing.

The amount of duty actually collected under the present system is no fair measure of its value to Government. The knowledge that baggage is liable to examination itself acts as a check on smuggling, whereas the exemption of baggage in the manner proposed by you would open a channel through which dutiable goods could and would be imported free without fear of detection. The Custom House has learnt by sad experience that it is unsafe to accept declarations without checking them.

The present system is the result of many experiments, and may be capable of improvement in detail; for instance, it has just been arranged that, to save time, duty shall in future be collected on board, while the baggage is being landed and sorted. But so long as there is no wharf in Bombay where passengers and their baggage can be landed direct from the steamer, at all states of the tide, the difficulty cannot be altogether got over.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 7.

A. M. T. JACKSON,
for Collector of Customs.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have done the travelling public a great service in having brought to notice in your leader article, to-day, the very great inconvenience which the mail passengers are put to on landing at the Ballard pier. Passengers arriving by all other steamers are allowed to land at any pier they choose, and why should passengers by the English mail steamers be compelled to land at the Ballard pier, situated as it is in the back slums of Frere Road, where bubonic fever is rampant and the inhabitents of the locality are fleeing therefrom (vide your article on the plague in your to-day's issue)? The only apparent reason is that the Port Trust Buildings on the Ballard pier may be seen and admired by the passengers. The building is no doubt a fine one, but why has it been "hidden under a bushel" in a back slum while the best building sites on the Apollo pier have been alloted to hotel keepers and shop keepers.

Surely, while the plague continues, at least, if not at other times, some arrangements should be made to land the mail passengers away from an infected locality. The difficulty of examining the luggage is all moonshine, for the authorities could easily send a posse of Customs officers in one of their fine launches to meet the mail steamer at the entrance of the harbour, and after the luggage has been examined on board, the passengers can be landed at the Apollo Bunder, as in the good old days.—Yours, &c.,

A.

THE COLLECTOR OF THANA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It may, perhaps, interest some of your readers to know that our late popular Collector, Mr. R. E. Candy, finally left Thana by the last up passenger train, on the night of Saturday last, the 5th, for Bombay, preparatory to proceeding to Broach to assume charge of the Collectorate of that district. During the short time that he was at Thank, he had managed to make himself extremely popular with the people of the place, not only by the urbanity of his manners and the uniform courtesy extended to all, both high and low, that came into contact with him, but especially by the thorough and sincere sympathy he manifested towards the poor among the community here. His departure, therefore, is regarded by by all as a positive loss to this place, where it was hopefully anticipated that his prolonged stay would prove to be a blessing to the people entrusted to his charge, by conducing to their interest, not incompatible with the safe-guarding of those of the Government. However, it seems, that the powers that be have thought it otherwise, and have thus decreed his transfer just when he would be most useful. It is, however, a great consolation and a source of much satisfaction to know that Mr. Candy is succeeded by an officer of Mr. Logan's experience and ability,—one whose fame has preceded him, and who may safely be left to satisfactorily deal with the several burning questions which immediately concern the welfare of the people of this district, without their solution clashing with the interest of Government. The occasion of Mr. Candy's departure on Saturday last was taken advantage of by representative gentlemen among the native community here, to assemble on the station platform to bid him good-bye, among whom Rao Bahadur R. T. Achariya,—a gentleman of sterling worth and a Government pleader to boot, assisted by Mr. Dadabhoy Hormasji, general merchant, took a leading part in putting round his neck a garland of choice flowers and presenting him with a magnificent bouquet. On the train moving from the platform, three sturdy cheers from the gentlemen assembled followed Mr. Candy.—Yours, &c.,

A. THANAITE.

UNDER the heading, "The Island of Dissension," the *Admiralty and Horse Guard's Gazette* says :—"The Wye, which arrived at Portsmouth from Africa on the 4th ultimo, brings quaint stories home of the state of matters social at Ascension. This island ranks practically as a ship of Her Majesty' Navy in respect of discipline, except that members of the fair and gentle sex reside on it, and the Naval Discipline Act has no terrors for them. The tale, as told to a local paper, sets forth that about ten officers on the island are blessed with the presence of their wives, a fact which would naturally lead to the conclusion that these exiles on that lonely rock would make a most friendly social group. But, no; the ladies write, but do not speak to one another, each claiming to be the greatest in the island of Ascension; and if a stranger be seen speaking to Mrs. Jones, it is useless for him to remind Mrs. Smith that he is an old acquaintance, for by speaking to Mrs. Jones he has committed an unpardonable sin. The Wye, being the only link between civilisation and Ascension, on her way out, landed consignments of feminine clothing and necessaries, and the officers of the ship were consulted as to the best means of counteracting the baneful influences of local caste. The Solomon of the ship recommended that precedence should be governed by age. Unfortunately the advice made confusion worse confounded, for while every lady in the island claimed to be the youngest nobody was disposed to give the pas to her senior."

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE figures for the twenty-four hours ending on Sunday, at 10 a.m., were again very high, there being forty-three new cases and twenty-eight deaths. Dr. Weir and his assistant, Mr. Leask, are doing all they can to check the disease, but so far it has defied all sanitary measures of the most stringent nature. The figures for the twenty-four hours ending yesterday, at 10 a.m., showed a decrease as compared with the figures of the previous day, there being twenty-eight cases and the same number of deaths being recorded. The largest number of cases and deaths recorded on Sunday, were in the Bhuleshwar and Byculla districts. In the former there were fourteen cases and nine deaths; In the latter there were ten cases and eight deaths. The disease has distinctly increased in the Bhuleshwar and Byculla districts, while it has appreciably fallen in the Mandvie district.

Owing to the prevalence of bubonic plague near the lines of the Marine Battalion, the 21st Bombay Infantry will be moved into a camp on to the upper half of oblong between Church Gate station and Wodehouse Bridge, close to the Railway, to-day. The Executive Engineer, Military Works, will arrange temporary latrines at one end of the camp cooking places, to be carefully arranged away from the Queen's Road close against Railway. The Officer Commanding the 21st Bombay Infantry will arrange to draw tents and pilate them as soon as possible. Water and carts for carrying refuse have been arranged by the District Staff Office.

To-day, Dr. Haffkine will receive a small quantity of Dr. Yersin's Anti-toxic Serum, which has been successful in diminishing mortality from plague in China.

The following notification was issued, last night, by the Health Department :—

A disease of a peculiar nature, characterised by fever and swelling of the glands, is prevalent in Bombay. This fever is propagated and increased by living in an insanitary way, especially in overcrowded and dark buildings, by taking an insufficiency of proper food and hence lowering the vital power, and by neglecting wounds or abrasions on the surface of the skin.

In order to put a stop to this fever, it is necessary that the people should co-operate with the Municipal authorities by reporting at once to the Health Officer or the Ward Medical Officer every case of fever and swelling of the glands. This is necessary in order that the sufferer may be promptly treated and that precautions may be taken to prevent the disease spreading and infecting others.

It is observed that the people who are most often attacked are those who live in dirty, overcrowded buildings, insufficiently lighted and ventilated, and who do not eat good food.

The Municipal authorities are prepared to clean and disinfect all houses in which this disease has appeared, and people will best help by not putting any obstruction in the way of Municipal officers.

Further, all people are warned that the best way of avoiding this fever is to clean and keep clean and admit light to every part of their habitations, keep all doors and windows open, burn all old rags and rubbish that may have accumulated, eat a sufficiency of good food including fruit, and carefully cleanse and cover all wounds or abrasions of the skin from dirt and the air.

T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

RECEPTION TO MR. W. S. CAINE AND MR. GOODRIDGE.

WITH a view of having the pleasure of meeting Mr. W. S. Caine, the well-known advocate for India, and Mr. Goodridge, late Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, a meeting was convened under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association, at its rooms, at Apollo Bunder, last evening. After both the gentlemen had been introduced to several present at the meeting by Mr. D. E. Wacha, one of the honorary secretaries, Mr. Goodridge addressed the assembly, stating that though he had retired after serving India for a period extending over twenty-five years, still he had retained that affection for this country which many distinguished Anglo-Indians had retained before him. He stated that almost all Government servants while in office had to maintain silence, but he was glad to say that he was now free from such restrictions and could express his thoughts without any obstacle. Mr. Goodridge then spoke on the question of separating the judicial and executive functions, and of improving the condition of the poor agricultural classes in India after the German system. Speaking about the alleged grievances of the Indian Arms Act, Mr. Goodridge said that there was nothing like its harsh operation that was generally believed. He characterised this Act as a "sentimental grievance." On an appeal from the Hon. Mr. Pherozshah Mehta, Mr. Caine next addressed the assembly, stating that through an agency he obtained a regular supply of two hundred cuttings a week, treating of Indian questions only, which proved the increasing interest taken at home on Indian affairs. He described the Indian National Congress in the words of Lord Lansdowne as "the most advanced and liberal party in India," and considered that the Congress was the only liberal party in India. He said the British Committee of the Congress should be supplied with funds from India, without which that committee was unable to do anything important. While preparing to come to India he asked his friend, Mr. Hume, the staunch friend of the Indian Congress, whether he had any message to send to his Congress friends in India, and he said; "Tell the beggars to pay up." (Laughter and applause.) Mr. Caine added that the fortunes of the Indian Congress were closely united with the British Liberal party, at the side of which the Congress men should stand. It was now apparent that the Conservatives had recognised the principle of having an Indian as a member of Parliament in the Conservative interest, as there was one formerly in the interest of the Liberal Government. Mr. Bhownuggree's election to Parliament could be attributed to this cause. Mr. Harwood having spoken a few words, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozshah Mehta made some remarks in which he concurred with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Caine. Mr. Mehta regretted that Sir Henry Fowler had not turned out to be an ideal Liberal Secretary of State for India. Sir William Wedderburn, who was the old friend, though not in office, had done much in the interest of India. At the instance of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, a hearty vote of thanks having been tendered to Mr. Caine, and Mr. Goodridge, the assembly dispersed.

Last night, a social gathering was held in honour of Mr. W. S. Caine, at the Wilson College, Chowpatty, when a programme of songs with music having been gone through, the gathering dispered after partaking of light refreshments.

THE question of sending corn and meal to the famishing natives of India continues to occupy the Russian press. The *Novoe Vremya* acknowledges the receipt of subscriptions amounting to 1,350 roubles. In addition there is a strong desire to take advantage of the opportunity to get rid of Russia's surplus grain. This would relieve Russian agriculturists in the present crisis as well as the starving population of India. "We can fulfil the duties of benevolence and charity and further the most important of our economic interests. We ought to show England," says one Russian correspondent, "that our power may be of use to her, and that the Russian never takes an advantage of other people's misfortunes for selfish motives." According to the St. Petersburg journals Lord Salisbury's Guidhall speech shows a complete revolution in Anglo-Turkish policy. The journals also insist on the necessity of the evacuation of Egypt by Britain.

OFFICIAL reports in regard to the fighting in the north of the province of Pinar Del Rio admit that the Spaniards lost nine killed, and eight officers and eighty men wounded, and that only seven rebels were killed. The impression in Havana is that all the advantage has hitherto been with the rebels. General Weyler continues to direct the operations in person. The authorities have so far decided nothing in regard to the case of Mr. Thomas Beatty, a British subject, and a wealthy plantation owner in Cuba, who is in prison charged with taking part in burning a village. His brother, Mr. Richard Beatty, has also been arrested. The United States Minister at Madrid is said to have publicly declared that the relations between Spain and the United States will perhaps end in a conflict. Exceptional measures have been taken by the Spanish Government to obtain subscriptions to the new internal loan; indeed it is more in the character of a great national charitable subscription than an ordinary financial operation. The subscription already amounts to six hundred millions pesetas.

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

VALA (KATHIAWAR.)

A CORRESPONDENT at Vala writes to us on the 4th December :—Although a little rain (87 cents) in the third week of November has afforded some relief, the general aspect remains unchanged. With the exception of a few light showers in August, and only a few drops later on, September and October passed away without bringing any rain, which was most needful to late crops. Deducting 21in. 40 cents of June and July from 26in. of rain measured during the whole of the season, we had only 4in. 60 cents during August and September. Both the quantity and quality of crops being poor, we cannot shut our eyes, notwithstanding the late rain, to the necessity that may arise hereafter to help the needy by opening relief-works.

Comparatively Kathiawar is far better off with regard to rain this year than other parts of India, most of which had only a little rain or none at all. It having not rained at the proper time—

1st—Early crops of jowar, bajri, and pulse suffered not only in quality, but also in quantity.

2ndly—Fodder became scarce.

3rdly—The cultivation of grain was given up except at such places where the rain of November fell in sufficient quantity, say, over 1in.

4thly—*Til* (Ashadia, Purabia, and Zakalia) did not come up to expectations. The first kind was not widely sown owing to superabundance of rain; the second turned out poor owing to deficient rain; and the third suffered from want of dew.

5thly—Those cotton-plants that had been withering before the November rain came to succour are not expected to yield anything; but others which were not in an advanced stage will be greatly benefitted.

6thly—*Katha* and *Vajia* wheat crop would have to most extent failed, but for the timely rain which has revived hopes. If everything goes right, a good harvest is expected.

7thly—Scarcity of water will be felt in Chaitra and Vaihakh (April, May, and June), and this will prevent to some extent the sowing of summer crops.

Taking Kathiawar as a whole, the total outturn may be estimated at from 8 to 10 annas in the Rupee.

Now, when means of transit such as railways, steamers, &c., are at hand, the selfish and narrow views entertained in some quarters for the prohibition of exportation of food-grain are to be condemned. Over-zealous persons who put them in force lose sight of the fact that if the same policy were adopted by all parties concerned, the consequences to all would be terrible. What would Kathiawar do if Surat and Broach districts refused to export rice?

Colonel Anderson, a late Political Agent, in a Circular, No. 53, dated Rajkot, 25th October, 1869, to the Chiefs, &c., of Kathiawar, while regretting that such measures were resorted to, says "such a policy is suicidal, unjust, and oppressive, . . . and those who adopt it are answerable both to God and man."

In a memo, dated Rajkot, the 6th August, 1877, to Durbars, Mr. (now the Hon. Sir) J. B. Pelle deprecated this course and interference with grain merchants in a similar spirit.

Now Colonel J. M. Hunter, our acting Political Agent, describes the same measure as "selfish, unstates manlike, short-sighted, and suicidal."

When thus the free distribution of grain is to the interests of all, the attention of ruling Chiefs, Municipalities and high officers, like Collectors, and Commissioners, be drawn to it, and the matters set right by removing all obstacles.

The Chiefs of Khathiawad should encourage in every possible way grain-merchants in the importation of grain into their territories, and abolish import duties if levied.

They should also come to an understanding with them in order to ensure the the selling of grain at a reasonable price to the ryots, avoiding any direct interference with trade at the same time. As a preliminary they should subscribe shares of the Bombay Grain Trading Society recently formed, and import grain through it to be delivered to merchants which will sell it at a fixed rate.

There are rivers in Kathiawar which are completely dried up in summer, whilst others, like Bhader, Oon, Shetrunji, Maechos, &c., flow all the year round into the sea. If the courses of these rivers are diverted by erecting necessary works, and the waters are utilized in vast areas of land which generally suffer from drought, Kathiawar would be greatly benefitted. This is a subject requiring close attention of the Chiefs who, if they only invested a part of their money, which they have invested in Railways, now very extensively laid out, will reap infinitely better harvests, and that, too, the general wel fare of their subjects.

In an information lately published Government recommends the prickly-pear as fodder for cattle, thus emphasising its usefulness which it refused to recognize before this by ordering all the hedges and enclosures of this plant round the outskirts of villages and farms to be destroyed. The ignorant villager is at a loss to know how he can now procure a plant, really a great help to him in this hard time, which he was deliberately told to destroy in past years.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The season reports for last week in the Central Provinces are summarised in the following general remarks :—Sky is often cloudy. Weather abnormally hot, but no rain during the week. The Rehli tahsil of Saugor received some good showers in the previous week. The outturn of the autumn crops varies between 4 and 8 annas in the Banda tahsil of Saugor and the open portion of Jubbulpore, between 2 and 6 annas in the hilly portion of Jubulpore, between 6 and 8 annas in Narsinghpur, and between 5 and 6 annas in Hoshangabad. The recent rain caused some damage to rice which was being harvested in Raipur, but has much improved the general prospects of the spring crops. Where the moisture is sufficient seed, which had hitherto failed to germinate, is coming up. More land is being sown in places, where the moisture from above and the moisture from below have met and no dry stratum remains. In the Nagpur country some gram is being put down where linseed failed. In Hoshangabad, which received but little rain last week, 77 per cent. of normal area was previously sown, and of this 95 per cent. has germinated. Present prospects in that district are 6 annas, but with cold weather rain 12 annas. In two tahsils of Saugor only one are fourth of the area usually devoted to spring crops is sown. Relief-works are started in Narsinghpur. Prices generally steady, but slightly easier in a few districts. The export traffic is keeping them up.

THE GUJARAT COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is no secret that the Gujarat College is under the supervision of a committee consisting of several ex-officio members and several influential inhabitants of the city. The Collector of Ahmedabad is the president of this committee. When Mr. Jamsetjee A. Dalal resigned his post of the principal of the college and professor of Mathematics, Mr. James, the then Collector of Ahmedabad, with the consent of the committee, appointed two new professors, Mr. C. W. Waddington to be the Principal and the Professor of English Literature and Logic and Moral Philosophy, and Mr. Jamsetjee E. Daruwala, as Professor of Mathematics. No one has ever found reason to pass adverse criticism on this selection. But, unfortunately, for the college and the students, who generally go to join this college, when Mr. Waddington, being appointed vice-Principal of the Rajkumar College, Rajkote, severed his connection with this institution, the Board then presided over by Mr. Frost selected Mr. T. J. Williams, B.A., to fill the place of Mr. Waddington. All those who take any interest in the college are aware of its success under the principalship of Mr. Williams. But I am glad to say that it has again been placed under the able guidance of the Rev. E. T. Davies, M.A., and every one expects the college to attain unprecedented success under its new principal.

The present principal, though a new man, so far as his connection with the Bombay Presidency is concerned, has served for a number of years as a principal of one of the colleges of Madras Presidency. I regret to state that a very unfavourable impression has been created upon the minds of some of the last year's students of the college about the discipline, strict as compared with the liberty shortly before enjoyed by them, enforced by the new principal. But I may say in his justification, that the strictness of the discipline, if it may at all be so-called, does not arise from any part of the disposition of the Principal, who, at heart, is a very kind man, but it is the work of some of the less sympathetic of the Native professors. The principal, as I have already stated, being a new man, was altogether unacquainted with the working of the colleges of this Presidency, and consequently anyone who found any opportunity of first introducing himself to him and of communicating to him his own opinions and views, had his ear, and thus succeeded, may it prove for a time, in prajudicing the minds of the students against theirs worthy principal. Hence there is every reason to believe that the principal will hereafter take due precaution before he commits himself to the opinions of any one individual and thus render himself liable to be dubbed "King Stork." In conclusion, allow me to add that the past and present students of the college earnestly wish that, under the able principalship of the learned, kind and sympathetic Mr. Davies, and with the use of its own splendid building, to which are also attached comfortable quarters for the students, it may be able to hold its own in competition with other colleges of the Presidency.—Yours, &c.,

Ahmedabad, Dec. 5.

EDUCATIONIST.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—DECEMBER 6.

10 p.m.	78·3

MONDAY.—DECEMBER 7.

6 a.m.	78·4
12a.m.	80·3
2 p.m.	[illegible]
4 p.m.	[illegible]

PUBLIC DINNER TO MR. M. M. BHOWNUGGREE, C.I.E., M.P.

IT is not often, in this prosaic age of anti-hero worship, that the services of a patriot, however valuable and eminent they may be, are recognised by the general public. Considering, therefore, the grand and unique reception that is given to Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E., M.P., by the public of Bombay, he has no cause of complaint that he is left out in the cold. It is gratifying to see the public of Bombay coming forward to do honour to one to whom all honour is due. Public opinion has again and again declared itself in his favour; but this time it has manifested itself in a most distinct and unmistakeable manner. The other day, the Mahomedan community of Bombay testified to the high esteem in which Mr. Bhognuggree is held by them; and last evening, the public of Bombay, and for the matter of that of India, did him singular honour by giving him an entertainment on a princely scale, at the bungalow of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., the well-known philanthropist of Bombay, and one of the recognised leaders of the native community. It was in the fitness of things that the dinner should be presided over by one who is looked upon as the leader and the most estimable gentleman in Bombay, Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy Bart., C.S.I., C.I.E. The gathering owed its origin to a general desire of the public to give Mr. Bhownuggree a cordial welcome on his first visit to Bombay after his election as a member of Parliament for North-East Bethnal Green. Immediately after it had been announced that Mr. Bhownuggree intended visiting Bombay during the parliamentary recess, an influential and representative committee was formed for the purpose of according a suitable reception to Mr. Bhownuggree, who has succeeded in entering the most august assembly in the world as the House of Commons, at a comparatively young age, by sheer dint of abilities of a high order. In order to give effect to the resolutions passed at a meeting of the committee, subscriptions were invited to defray the cost of the banquet and entertainment to be given in honour of Mr. Bhownuggree, a deserving son of India, who has, during his brief career in Parliament, proved that he is worthy of the trust reposed in him by the constituents of Bethnal Green, and that he is quite a fit person to represent India at St. Stephens, and to enlist the sympathies of the British Public in order to do justice to the millions of India. It was, indeed, pleasing to see that even the Congresswallas and some of the prominent members of the Presidency Association also came forward to testify to the sterling worth and character of Mr. Bhownuggree. Prominent among the guests was one of the ex-presidents of the "Indian National Congress." Some others who were prevented from joining the movement sent messages to say that the movement had their hearty approval, but they begged to be excused for their unavoidable absence. Seeing that Mr. Bhownuggree has done his best to safeguard the interests of India, and to advocate her true claims, it was no wonder that subscriptions poured in from the various communities of the city, and the committee resolved to hold the congratulatory dinner prior to the entertainment, which was joined by those whose religious scruples prevented them from joining the banquet. The first function undertaken by the committee, and which came off yesterday, was undoubtedly a brilliant one and attended by complete success. The committee had, for various reasons, to restrict the number at the banquet, at which about 250 gentlemen were present. Several applications to be allowed to join in the movement which came in late had to be refused. It was at first proposed to hold the banquet at the Town Hall, but as the number of appplicants increased almost every day, the committee had to abandon that idea and to avail themselves of the mansion and grounds placed at their disposal by Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., who has always watched Mr. Bhownuggree's public career with great interest and satisfaction. Petit Hall, which has lately been the scene of many festive occasions, never looked so charming as it did last night with the numerous artistically executed decorations and the illuminations both inside and outside the building, which could be seen miles away from different parts of the city. The extensive compound was illumined by Ratnagur's patent lamps which were most tastefully and artistically arranged on huge arches, which were erected on either side of the main entrance, the porch and the reception room being lighted by numerous chandeliers and hundreds of fairy lights. The hall with its valuable furniture and rich upholstery and blazing illumination presented a most charming spectacle, while the grounds in the rear, where an extensive *marquee* was erected, scarcely about fifty yards from the sea, for the purpose of holding the banquet, were literally ablaze with myriads of buttee lights, and were resorted to by many of the party, who preferred the cool open sea breeze to the hot air of the crowded reception rooms. The *marquee* which was extensively decorated with flags and buntings by some of the Blue Jackets, whose services were requisitioned for the purpose, literally groaned under the weight of the floral and other decorations. Indeed such a grand banquet as that given last night is not within the recollection of even oldest residents. At about 7-30 p.m. the subscribers to the banquet and the guests invited by the committee began to arrive, and among them were observed judges of the High Court, some of the representatives of the Army and Navy, members of the Civil Service, members of the Bombay Bar, and attorneys, many of the well-known merchants and bankers of the city, president of the Municipal Corporation the chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce the chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, the Collector of Bombay the Municipal Commissioner and a large number of citizens who occupy high position in the public service. The gathering was of a most cosmopolitan character, there being present on the occasion members of the European, Hindu, Mahomedan, Christian, and Parsee communities. The desire to entertain and congratulate Mr. Bhownuggree was not confined to Bombay alone, but the numerous telegrams and letters which were received from all the presidencies, provinces, and parts of India, showed that the movement had the hearty approval and approbation of the inhabitants of this country. In some of the messages received, it was stated that Mr. Bhownuggree was "the member and champion of India," and they offered their cordial greetings to one who, from what he has already been able to accomplish, "bids fair to correctly and faitfully represent the wants and wishes of Indians in Parliament."

Mr. W. S. Caine, the ex-member of Parliament, also wrote a letter, offering his congratulations to Mr. Bhownuggree and begging to be excused for his absence owing to other engagements in connection with the Temperance movement which he could not put off.

The guest of the evening arrived at 7-45 p.m., and was received at the porch by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.; Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart.; Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., and other members of the committee, who conducted him to the reception hall, where the assembly cheered him to the echo, the band playing "See, the conquering hero comes." The interchange of civilities occupied the parts for some time. At 8 p.m., the Band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, which was stationed at some distance to the north of the *marquee*, played "The roast beef of old England," and the party marched off to the dining-table, covers being laid for 250 subscribers and guests. There were three rows of tables, the middle one being occupied by Sir Jamsetjee and the guests, Mr. Bhownuggree taking his seat to the right of the chairman, the rest of the party occupying seats at the two tables on either side of the guests. The dinner, which was supplied under the supervision of Mr. Cronan, manager of the Esplanade Hotel, was excellent, and so was the service. After the *recherche* dinner was done justice to,

The Chairman gave the toast of the Queen-Empress and the Royal Family, which was drunk with great enthusiasm, the band playing the national anthem. The speech of the Chairman in proposing the toast of the guest of the evening was very sober and moderate, and alluded to the signal services done by him to the State as well as the public at large. Mr. Bhownuggree's reply was most appropriate and re-assuring, and quite in keeping with his high reputation and patriotic feelings, which impressed his hearers with the truth that he will never be found wanting in his duty to his constituents or to the millions of India. The next toast proposed was that of the Army, the Navy, and the Reserve Forces. It was entrusted to Dr. Pollen, whose speech was as usual full of humour and wit. To the toast were coupled the names of General Gatacre and Captain Rich, both of whom acknowledged it in appropriate terms.

Mr. Hormusji Muncherji Chichgar then gave the toast of the health of the Chairman and Sir Dinshaw M. Petit. Sir Jamsetji having responded to it in suitable terms, the assembly dispersed at 11 p.m.

Amongst the numerous guests and subscribers to dinner there were present:—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, C.S.I., Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budroodin Tyabjee, Hon'ble Mr. A. F. Beaufort, Dr. John Pollen, Messrs. W. C. Hughes, P. C. H. Snow, and R. W. Forrest, Sir Jehanghir Cowasjee Jehangir, Colonel Cowper, Colonel Stevens, Major Triscott, Captain Rich, H M S Brisk, Captain Baller, H M S Sphinx, Messrs C W Chitty, C H B Forbes, G A Kittredge, Grattan Geary, T J Bennett, Dr Manser, Principal I T Hathornthwaite, Captain Weldon, Rev Dr Machichan, Dr D Macdonald, Messrs George Cotton, John Adams, R E Enthoven, J A Shepherd, W L Hamilton, G O Dunn, R J Robertson Acworth, P Byrne, J W Smith, Geo. C Plinston, Proctor, J H Furneaux, R D Hughes, R E L Forrest, Westbrook, A F Turner H Williams, the Hon'ble Mr N N Wadia, C I E, Mr Jamsetjee Tata, the Hon'ble Mr Abdulla M Daramsi, Messrs Fazalbhai Visram, Mir Aun Ali, Rustomjee M Patel, and Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Dr Cowasjee Hormusjee, Sir Michael de Quadros, Dr Temuljee Bhikajee Messrs R D Sethna, Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Rustomjea N B Jeejeebhoy, Hormusjee M Chichgar, Jehangeer Dosabhoy Framjee, Kaikhusro N Kabrajee, Pheroze Hoshang Dastu, and F R Vicajee, Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, Messrs M H Hakim, Nowroje K Gamadia, K R Cama, Darashah R Chichgar and Dady Maneckjee Limjee, Dr. Cowasjee Nowrojee, Messrs J Gordon, J P Watson and Rustom M Chichgar, Dr. K N Badhurjee, Messrs Fardunjee M Kanga, R D Tata, R J Tata, Nanabhai R Chichgar, Byramjee N Sirvai, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Kavasjee D Naigamvala, and Nanabhai A Moos, Dr N F Surveyor, Mr Nanabhai R Ranina, Mr Dady Nusserwanji Dady, Khan Bahadur D H Karaka, Messrs Pheroze C Settna, Kavasji M Sett, and Mehrji H Kottari, Drs. Byramjee Nowrojee, B S Shroff, R N Ranina, and A D Cooper, Messrs M N Wadia, Cawasji Dadabhoy Dubash, Dorabji D Adenwalla, Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, Manockji M Heeramanek, Dorabji C Shroff, Hormusji Shapurj, C H J Rustomji, Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, Furdunji S Taleyarkhan, Merwanji Muncherji Cama, Fardunji Framji Karaka, Cursetji Muncherji Banaji, Dady D Ghandy, Dorabji D Booty, Merwanji F Murzban, Nanu Narayan Kothari, Ragunath Makund, Fazulbhai M Chinoi, and J E Davar, Dr F E Davur, Messrs M D Dadysett, Ruttonsha Dadabhoy, Hormusji Sorabji, Framji D Pandy, Daday Merwanji Jeejeebhoy, Oomer Jamal Yuvani, Sorabji N Cooper, Navroji M Dumasia, J M Framji Patell, and many others.

The Chairman, who was received with loud cheers, then said:—Gentlemen,—The toast of the evening is always welcomed with ardent feelings of respect and affection, and the subject of our toast is so very familiar to you that it renders my task light and cheerful in proposing to you the health of our esteemed friend and guest, Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree. (Cheers.) I feel ever so much confident that I re-echo the sentiments of all here present, that we are gathered here together this evening to do honour to a friend and citizen (cheers) who, we believe, will, by his services to the country, gain the regard and esteem, not only of Bombay, but in the near future of all India. (Cheers.) In the great struggle for social and political life, it is not given to everyone to achieve success and fame, nor is it given to everyone to attain the goal of his ambition at the first venture. Mr. Bhownuggree has been singularly fortunate in achieving such unique honour and success by entering Parliament as the chosen representative of North East Bethual Green that his visit among us must be greeted enthusiastically, and with your concurrence I rejoice to welcome him back to Bombay and offer him our united congratulations. (Loud cheers.) We are grateful to look upon his entrance into Parliament and upon the part he has taken in the debates at St. Stephens as a triumph for a citizen of Bombay (hear, hear); and we trust that in his position as a Member of the House he will not only fulfil his duties to his constituency in England, but in addition to that he will use his best efforts and abilities to serve the true claims of India and its people. (Cheers.) Mr. Bhownuggree has been known to most of you from too early years. He needs no introduction to you at my hands. Whether you have known him as a young man taking lively interest in the cause of female education and working for over ten years as the secretary of one of our educational institutions for girls, or whether you have known him as the secretary to the Rakhmabai Defence Committee, boldly advocating the rights of Hindu women and claiming to place their matrimonial status on a higher social platform (cheers), or whether you have noticed him actively at work with the late Mr. Telang, a name that will ever be cherished with love and veneration throughout India (cheers), as Joint Secretary to the Bombay Branch of the East India Association; or whether you have known him as the Judicial Councillor to the Bhownagar State, you have, I dare say, recognized in him a gentleman of remarkable talents and intellect, and one endowed with a steady, stubborn perseverance to move onwards in the cause of social and political reform. (Cheers.) By a sturdy manly struggle he has obtained for himself a vantage ground that will enable him to be of important use to his country. His services in introducing a constitutional administration in the model State of Bhownagar (hear, hear) were always gracefully acknowledged by the late Maharajah, whose untimely death has been so universally lamented, and there has been general recognition of the statesmanlike sagacity of our friend in establishing the Judicial Administration of that State on such a refined basis that many other States have found it worthy of imitation. (Hear, hear and cheers.) As Commissioner to the Colonial and Indian Exhibitions and Delegate to the Hygienic and Oriental Congresses, as a member of the Committee to the Imperial Institute in London, he has proved himself generally useful. I believe it is his activity in these many-sided departments of life that has really enabled him to get to the front and to win a brave fight at the first stroke in his Metropolitan Constituency of Bethnal Green by a majority of 160 votes. (Cheers.) The doors of St. Stephens were never shut against India and yet practically they had remained closed till our venerable Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji assailed them and took his seat in the House as the first citizen of India. Mr. Dadabhai's glorious lead has been followed happily for us by another equally worthy citizen of ours. Although India should have rejoiced to see Mr. Dadabhai ranged on the Liberal side and Mr. Bhownuggree on the Conservative side, working for her common weal, it is still our supreme good fortune that through the instrumentality of another Bombay citizen India has secured and continued its hold to a seat in the British House of Commons. (Loud cheers.) India is blessed with the protection of Britain, the protection of a Government that regards all its diversified subjects as free men entitled to all civil and political liberty; a Government that is inspired by a spirit of improving the well-being of its subjects and of satisfying in a constitutional manner their cravings for political reforms. Whether the Conservatives or Liberals are therefore at the helm, we have to look to either of them as the chosen Ministers of our Sovereign Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress to render unto India what is due unto India. (Cheers.) With that view you will all join with me in bidding welcome to the guest of the evening, bearing in mind that whether he hails or not under Conservative banners, the party politics of Britain can have nothing to do with the social and political amelioration of India. (Hear, hear and cheers). During his short Parliamentary career Mr. Bhownuggree has not missed any salient occasion to be of service to India (loud cheers), and he has tried to the best of his powers to safeguard the rights of India and to promote her interests without being influenced by considerations of English party politics. (Renewed cheers.) he debates on the Indian troops sent to Suakin, the treatment of British Indians in South Africa, the separation of Indian judicial from executive functions, plainly showed our friend's desire to work conscientiously and earnestly in a way calculated to secure one object—the welfare of India. (Cheers.) As time advances we hope the Honourable Member for North East Bethual Green will further prove India's true weal to be his goal, and he will enable us so to judge of him by results that the best wishes of his friends will be realised. I feel, therefore, very great pleasure indeed in having been called upon to occupy this chair and to be the spokesman of this distinguished company in conveying to him our united best wishes for success in the career that Mr. Bhownuggree has laid out for himself, and let us all wish him a brilliant career and robust health for many a year to come to accomplish the task which he has so voluntarily undertaken. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I give you the toast of our distinguished guest, Mr. Bhownuggree, the Member for North East Bethual Green, and ask you to drink to his health with all honours. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Bhownuggree, whose rising was received with loud and prolonged cheers, said:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—You will easily understand that I am using no mere conventional form of speech when I say that I find myself unable to express to you in fitting terms my sense of the great compliment which you are now paying me. If I had been permitted to have my own way with regard to my visit among you, I should have, coming here as I do after the fierce struggle of an election and the arduous duties of a busy parliamentary session, and putting foot on these shores under the shadow of irreparable bereavements, preferred to have had a few weeks quite to myself with the chance of meeting my numerous old friends as my best recreation. But a man in my position has to consult something else than his own selfish pursuits and pleasures. (Hear, hear.) He has to take counsel with those competent to give advice as to how he can best discharge the duty he owes to the country and the people who have such high claims upon his devotion and services, as India's [illegible] inhabitants have upon mine. (Cheers.) The innumerable proofs which I have already received of the interest of the different communities in the circumstance of my being among them for the first time after my election and the evidences of their great good will and esteem which have been given me in various shapes that have culminated in the brilliant assemblage which I see before me, fully justify the course which I adopted of taking such counsel. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) On an important and auspicious occasion like this, it is my wish as it is my duty towards you to utter not a syllable, but what should express my gratitude and reciprocate that spirit of compliment and congratulation which underlies the demonstration which you are pleased to make in my honour. A public man is liable to much misrepresentation, and if luck is kind to him he must be prepared to be confronted with distant rumblings of detraction and envy; and, although I have had more than my fair share of both, yet not a word of complaint on that score shall invade your ears. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I know right well that fame is half disfame, but that there are moments in a man's life when the sense of duty done, a firm resolve to do it in future, and the approving voice of friends and fellowmen, wipe away those years of trouble and anxiety, of mis-representation, and adverse criticism and envy, (hear, hear) which fall to the lot of men, who would serve their country's cause without special reference to the gallery. (Loud cheers.) Such moments and such reward are mine at the present juncture, when all those who are representative of the greatness, the honour, and the influence of the first city in India, have combined to congratulate me on my election to the Imperial Legislature and to express their confidence in the sincerity of my desire to serve the great interests of this vast country as far as my humble powers would permit of my doing from my place in that august assembly. (Cheers.) I am proud, Sir, I could not be otherwise, that you the acknowledged head, not only of the Parsee, but of all the communities inhabiting this part of India, the worthy son of a noble line of ancestors, should take the chair on the occasion, and express those sentiments which have joined such ready and cordial acceptance from this influential audience. (Cheers.) It is also a matter of special satisfaction to me that this celebration of my return to Parliament should find such friendly and active support as has been accorded it by the venerable baronet in whose stately mansion we are met, (cheers), and that to the troublesome and innumerable details of its organisation should have been devoted the energies of as influential a committee, (cheers) as had ever been formed in this capital of Western India for a similar purpose, composed of level-headed men of all the races inhabiting it, whose ripe experience of public life and sound views on public matters lend to the event an importance far beyond my deserts. (Cheers.) But such valued countenance and co-operation of men, whose life-work, like that or our esteemed friend, Mr. Dosabhai Framjee, (cheers) who in his revered age has thought it to be his duty towards his country to take part in this movement—is proof that the wisest advocacy of the welfare of India is not necessarily separable from the indulgence of friendly feelings towards the administrators of her affairs and from a due appreciation of the difficulties of their task and the benevolence of their motives, are, to-night, given for a purpose which it would be arrogance on my part to assume was confined to the rendering of merely a personal compliment to myself. I freely and fully recognise, Sir, that the significance of the efforts which have resulted in this memorable gathering is more far-reaching than that. (Here hear.) It is as you have remarked, an admission of faith on the part of the representatives of important section of the people of India that her salvation and amelioration depend upon the good will of both the parties that alternately sway the destinies of the British Empire, and that an inhabitant of India is capable of serving efficiently her true interests, no matter under the banner of which party he has succeeded in gaining admission within the historic walls of St. Stephens, provided he brings to bear upon his work there a clear grasp of Indian problems and a love for the country, strong enough to resist the force of party considerations, and the blandishments of hollow fame (Loud cheers.) If my coming among you furnishes an opportunity for the declaration of such a wholesome belief, and if in your united discretion you create the occasion for it by making me the object of your welcome greeting, it would ill-become me to refuse to respond to your wish that I should lay aside personal considerations, and meet you publicly amid such splendid surroundings as these. (Cheers.) You have been pleased, Sir, in the eloquent speech in which you have given the toast of my health to refer to certain questions relating to India which were discussed in the House of Commons since I entered it, and I was gratified to observe from the cordial reception which your remarks met with from this influential gathering that the way in which I had treated them commended itself to their unstinted approval. (Cheers.) I consider myself fortunate in being able to secure such important testimony in favour of my work. I have pledged myself not to complain to you of any uncharitable judgment pronounced against me in some quarters, nor do I consider myself entitled to enter here upon a justification of the part which I bore in connection with those Indian subjects which came under the consideration of the present Parliament. But I may briefly say this, that there was not a single such subject discused when I was absent from my place, or which I did not closely watch, and that even in such few cases in which I did not open my lips, I allowed my conduct on all these occasions to be guided by the sole purpose of rendering effective and beneficial service to India and those persons or classes of people who were affected by the discussions. (Cheers.) Parliamentary procedure and strategy and etiquette require delicate handling, and as often as not a member does efficient work by not thrusting himself upon the attention of the House Moderation come not in tone and length, strict regard to perspective with reference to the importance of subjects, due observance of favourable seasons for the discussion of particular topics, and respect for the temper of the House are attributes which one must possess in order to do useful work there. I know of no place where a man's measure is taken so accurately as within that Chamber, and woe to the man and the cause he espouses who disregards the precautions I have enumerated and gets himself voted a "bore." (Laughter and cheers.) With this knowledge before me I have steered my course heretofore, and I am happy to have this opportunity of acknowledging before this constituency which, although it is not immediately responsible for my entrance into Parliament, has great claims upon my services, second only to those of that good old constituency which by the solid majority of 130 of its deliberate judgment placed me there, (cheers) the courtesy and indulgence which I have received from all sides of the house and notably from its distinguished speaker. (Loud cheers.) If there be any who after due deliberation are honestly pursuaded that I have failed in this or that particular to discharge my duty by India, to them I say here publicly, ask, and it shall be explained; laid down well defined issues and ask in a spirit of fair enquiry, uninfluenced by unworthy motives, or preconceived notions, come into a fair field with no hidden weapons and no intention to strike below the belt, and I am ready to prove that in all I have done I have followed the dictates of my conscience with the welfare of India, for my only object. (Cheers.) Nor have I any fear that I should be enable to make good this proof. (Hear, hear.) I have received ample testimony of the satisfaction with which the part I took in many prominent debates has been regarded by men competent to judge. Out of many, I would quote just two instances. The British Indian residents of South Africa, whose treatment there is a standing disgrace to the local administration, have repeatedly sent me their thanks for what little I could do to bring their hardships to the notice of the House. In quoting the second instance, I cannot help shedding a tear for the premature death of one of India's prominent sons, who passed away only the other day, leaving a gap which will be for long vacant. Referring to a subject on which I dwelt at some length in my speech on the last Indian Budget, the late Mr. Monmohan Ghose, (cheers) addressed these words to me scarcely two months ago: "I feel I must now write to express to you not only my own thanks, but the thanks of my countrymen generally and our sense of obligation to you for the trouble you have taken in introducing the important subject of the separation of Judicial from Executive functions during the Budget debate in the House of Commons. I have carefully read your speech as reported in the *Times* and Lord George Hamilton's remarks on the subject, and, if you will permit me to say so, I think you are in every way to be congratulated, not only on the good taste and moderation of your speech, but also on the pointed way in which you described the evils of the existing system. I think it is a matter of congratulation also that you were good enough to introduce the subject in the House of Commons, as I can quite understand that there would have been great danger to its being converted into a party question By your tact you were however able to secure the adhesion of both sides in the House, and I look upon the result of the debate as extremely satisfactory." (Loud cheers.) These are the words of a patriot, (Cheers.) I do not say so because he agreed with me on the subject in question, but because he) perhaps disagreed with me on some other, although am not positively aware of them. But regardless of any such disagreement, without searching to pick holes, this great man for the sake of the love he bore to this country, was generous in his recognition of any service when it was rendered to her, and had no difficulty in meeting me on the common platform of India's welfare. The true patriot speaks and works in this spirit of justice and generosity, and offers encouragement to those who, placed in such difficult positions as that which I have the honour to hold, need such stimulus to lead them forward in their country's cause. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Your kindly words of welcome and congratulation, your all too generous appreciation of my yet brief career in the Imperial Legislature, and the splendid manner in which you are pleased to declare your confidence in what I might be able to do in future are a manifestation of this spirit. (Cheers.) In receiving it at your hands I am scarcely able to express my gratitude as I ought to, but I hope by the grace of God to be able to requite your trust in some slight degree by such endeavours as my limited powers will permit of my making in the cause of India. May she flourish for ever under the banner of Britain! (Cheers). May famine and pestilence be averted from her gates, and may the thoughts and energies of her children be so directed into channels of self-help and mutual co-operation and goodwill while a great peace has falein upon that land under the protection of a mighty power, that from one coroner of the Empire to another might be heard the voice of joy and the voice of gladness as it has never been heard before. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Among the many letters read by Mr. Chichgar at the request of the chairman, one was from Mr. W. S. Caine, and it ran as follows:—

Esplanade House, Bombay, Sunday.

Dear Sir,—I greatly regret that no less than three public engagements connected with my Temperance work, on Monday evening, prevent my accepting the kind invitation you forward me to dine with so honourable an Indian patriot as Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, to meet my friend Mr. Bhownuggree, M.P. It is a mark of the wide spread and steadily incresing sympathy of Britain with India, that both the great political parties have thought it worth while to secure representatives of the Indian people, first Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and then Mr Bhownuggree, and I am sure it must be a matter of just pride with the Parsee community, that both these men have been furnished from its ranks. Although differing widely from Mr. Bhownuggree in my political opinions. I was very glad that a constituency able to return a Conservative member was willing to accept an Indian gentleman of Mr. Bhownuggree's experience and attainments, and I trust the time is not distant when both political parties will vie with one another, in returning Indians to that great body in whose hands rest the future destinies of Britain greatest dependency, and which must always be the final court of appeal between the Indian people and the Indian Government.—Yours faithfully,

W. S. Caine.

The Band of the 2nd Battalion R. D. Fusiliers was in attendance, and made the proceedings lively by playing a selection of music. The following programme was played at the entertainment:—

March	Austria	Nowotoy
Overture	Semiramide	Rossini
Selection	A Gaiety Girl	Jones
Valse	Folle Ivresse	Waldteufel
Gavotte	The First Kiss	A Schubert
Reminiscences of Gounod		
Serenade	Standchen (Cornet Solo, Corpl Cragg)	F Schubert
Valse	Ma Belle Adoree	Roy
Fantasia	Folk Songs of Italy	Rampezzoti
Galop	Wirr Warr	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE BABULLA TANK GARDEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The petition submitted by the influential rate-payers and residents of the Mandvie ward is to be placed before the Corporation, to-day afternoon, so it will not be out of place if I once more draw the attention of our civic fathers to the following few points connected with the Babulla Tank project.

On behalf of the signatories to the petition, I respectfully beg to direct their earnest attention to the following few points, which I hope will receive their kind and favourable consideration, and will not lend them in lavishly voting away the public money and allowing the interests of the public sacrificed. After a long and full consideration the rate-payers and residents of the Mandvie ward have come to the following conclusions and which lead them to petition the Corporation.

Firstly,—that the intended site of Babulla Tank, for a recreation ground for the use of Mandvie residents, is entirely undesirable. The tank is situated at too far a distance to be of any use to the residents of the Mandvie ward, and it would be more convenient and comfortable for them to go to the Victoria Gardens, Chaupatty, and other airy places than to the Babulla tank park. Mr. Arthur Crawford, whose brilliant achievements as one of the most successful and extensively experienced Municipal Commissioners of Bombay, and a officer whose meritorious and energetic labours made our city "Bombay the Beautiful," have been acknowledged on all hands, has emphatically declared "that the principal objection I understand to be that the project when carried out will not fulfil the object for which the expenditure is proposed; it will not, in fact, provide an open space sufficiently accessible to the dense population of the Chukla."

Secondly,—that the locality around the Babulla Tank is already a haunt of the wretched criminals of the worst type, and as justly declared by our worthy Police Commissioner, Mr. Vincent, who is universally admitted as one of the most widely experienced police officers, and than whom no one can claim more through and insight knowledge of Bombay, the park, if made, will be always a resting-place for vagabonds, loafers, and bad-characters. If this unworthy project is carried out we venture to say that it will instead of giving any comfort to the public do them a great deal of harm, and it would be no, thing less than especially providing a new rest-place to such persons of bad repute. Please direct your attention to the Northbrook-Gardens (it was unworthy to have connected the noble Lord's name with such a place), where so many dark deeds and cruel crimes are so constantly being committed, and only a short time before a poor pedestrian was assaulted in a most puruicious and murderous manner (such-assaults are a common thing here), and which justly gave reason to our Presidency Magistrate to gravely remark, that assaults of such a murderous nature are becoming very common in this place. In fact, Sir, extortionary crimes are a common practice in this locality. And the locality at Babulla Tank is, I venture to say, more worst than the Northbrook Garden. Let me ask the members of the Sub-Committe, whether they will be prepared to send their near and dear ones to the Babulla Tank Park. "Certainly not" will be the ready answer. Then for whom this park is intended!—For the wetched criminals? Sir, now, on the other hand, have a glance at the Circle, Bazaar Gate, and other arks, where you will find respectable and peaceful citizens, recreating themselves after a whole day's hard labour. What a remarkable differance! What park will be prefferable,—Northbrook, Babulla or Circle and Bazaar Gate?

Thirdly,—That the Babulla Tank site is totally unfit and undesirable for a recreation ground from its sanitarian aspects. A single glance will prove this statement, and you will find on the east a large leather factory which emits horrible and unbearable smells; on the west, throughout the whole length a long line of stables; on the north, a hospital containing patents stricken with all kinds of diseases; and on the south, the Moguls' mosque, where is unsafe, at a certain time of the year, say, Mohorrum, to pass, not only for the Hindus, but for Suni Mahomedans; and adjoining the Musjid lies a big khoja cemetery. Are not such surroundings entirely unfit and undesirable for a public park?

The Executive Health Officer is also against the project, and fears in his quarterly report that by filling in of the tank some dire disease may accrue. Is it not proved that the Babulla Tank project is entirely useless, harmful, and extravagantly undesirable? Is it not in fact, clear, that the Babulla project is totally undesirable in its utilitarian, sanitarian, and economical aspects?

Sir, is there any Corporator who will not deem it his earnest duty, in the face of such overwhelming *prima facie* evidences, to strongly protest against the project? I am grieved to say that "Ready flattery and rich provision" has become a motto, of some of our so-called civic fathers, but let me entertain a hope that they will not exibit it in such important a question, involving the welfare, peace and money of the general public? May I trust and believe that the Corporators will display more wisdom, foresight, and intelligence in the Babulla Tank discussion?

It is universally admitted that owing to the dangerously impure and unhealthy condition of Mandvie, that the origin of the plague is due, so the prevalence of this malignant plague emphatically points to the very great necessity and urgency of opening up the Mandvie Ward, and the public money spent in such a way will indirectly do much good to the whole of the city. Because one unhealthy quarter gives rise to a disease and by communication that disease spreads in all the quarters. "One spoiled mango dis-spoils all." It is believed that the Corporation will see the urgency of providing a open space to this ward. The site suggested by the petitioners, however small it will be, I think more than the Circle Garden will give them more comfort and convenience than the Bubulla Tank Garden, and there is, I think, no site suitable in the whole of the ward except the site suggested. I will say only two wards, and which is generally believed as the cause of plague that the residents of the Mandvie ward are ugently in need of a open space.

In conclusion, I beg to direct the attention of the Corporators to the dissaterfaction and discontent which prevails in the Mandvie ward, in this matter, and they will see from the fact that the petition has been signed by prominent and influential leaders of the several communities inhabiting the ward, numbering about 1200, and among others are Messers. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, J.P., Noor Mahomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, J.P., Fazalbhoy Meherali Chinoy, J. P.; Panalal Pooranchand, J. P., Haji Shahaboo-Shadik, J.P., Haji Ismail Haji Alahna, Sha Vassanji Tricumji Moolji, J.P., Lukhamsey Nappoo Nensey, J.P., Nersey-Kessomji Naik, Drs. A. Da'Gama, Surgeon H. J. Dadysett, F. S. Kapadia, Rujaballi V. Patel, Jeejibhoy P. Nicholson, J. B. Quadros, N. Silva, and others.—Yours, &c.

Dec. 5. KHIMJI HIRJI KAYANI.

Rowlands Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy only Rowlands' Macassar Oil, of 20 Hatton Garden, London.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The lastest information says that the reported threatened attack on Captain Tighe, the Political Agent at Lus Beyla, Southern Beluchistan, is much exaggerated, and the order for troops to be held in readiness at Karachi has been countermanded.

The aggregate number of persons employed on relief-works last week in Gujrat was 10,850. Famine works have also been started in Hissar, and there are 69 persons on test work in Umballa.

Colonel Westmacott, commanding the Nagpur District, has been granted a Good Service pension, and Colonel H. Scott Stewart, the Colonel's allowance.

Mr. F. E. Robertson, Chief Engineer of the East Indian Railway, returns from short leave to England towards the end of the current month.

Mr. Badshah, Deputy Director-General of the Postal Department, proceeds to England on privilege leave early in January before taking up his new post of Comptroller of Post Offices.

Inquiries are, it is understood, to be made regarding the movement of grains from province to province by rail, with a view to ascertaining what quantities of food-stuffs are likely to be available in the areas affected by famine.

Hitherto Public Works officers whose services have been lent to Municipalities, Port Trusts, and Local Boards have been debarred from promotion on the P. W. D. lists until they returned to Government employ. They have now been placed in the same position as other Government servants in the employ of Native States or railway companies. They will consequently receive *pari passu* promotion through the grades of the Department, and will be eligible for the special pensions granted to Superintending and Chief Engineers.

The Vizagapatam water-works scheme, costing Rs. 421,000, which was recently sanctioned by Government, and for which the Municipal Council has submitted proposals for financing, is recommended by the Collector to be put in hand at an early date, as it would be of incalculable value as a means of providing work for the very large numbers who are now out of work owing to there being distress in the District.

The total earnings of the North-Western Railway for the week ended November 21 are Rs. 41,423 less than the receipts for the corresponding week of 1895. The total receipts from April to November 21 are Rs. 1,78,09,594, or a decrease of Rs. 51,94,159 over last year.

Some time ago it was reported to the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce that a great block had taken place at Fenchuganj where rice and stores for tea garden coolies had accumulated. The Chamber represented the matter to the Director-General of Railways, suggesting that the Assam-Bengal Railway should be opened to Badanpur. Colonel Gracey cordially agreed with the suggestion and sanction was accorded to a line from Akhaura to Badanpur which was opened on the 4th inst.

The Government of Bengal has issued an interesting memorandum on the sea-borne traffic of Calcutta in food-grains from January to October 1896, compared with the figures for the corresponding period in 1895. Imports of food-grains into Calcutta from foreign ports during the period indicated for this year were 138 cwts. as compared with 789 cwts. during the corresponding period of 1895. An enormous increase was, however, discernible in imports of rice and paddy from the coast ports, the figures for 1895 and 1896, respectively, being 679,046 cwts. and 1,601,949 cwts. Imports of Burma rice were small. With regard to the total exports of food-grains from January to October in the two years there is a falling off in the ten months of 1896 of 36·49 per cent.

The Punjab Criminal Courts have been instructed by the Chief Courts *re* unnecessary or excessive fines. The judges find that there is substantial complaint against the Courts from cases before them. The judges say that magistrates impose a fine in addition to imprisonment without duly considering whether the punishment is suitable for the offence. There are many cases in which such a sentence may be a very proper one, as when the person aggrieved by the offence deserves compensation for the injury caused, or when the accused person has derived pecuniary advantage from the offence; but, say the judges, to impose a fine in addition to imprisonment in all classes of cases indiscriminately, merely for the sake of augmenting the public revenues or extending the term of imprisonment, is not justifiable. The judges also impress upon magistrates the importance of fixing the amount of the fine with due regard to the circumstances of the accused, and not imposing an amount likely to be felt oppressive by the accused and family.

Another step in advance has been made by the Indian Post Office. In the year 1870 a cheap rate for newspaper postage was introduced, ten tolas being carried for half-an-anna. That rate has obtained up to the present time, though in most countries postage charges on newspapers are framed on more liberal lines. Thus in the United Kingdom a half-penny stamp is sufficient for a paper without any limit of weighment. In the Australian Colonies a similar stamp covers up to 10 ounces, while newspapers up to that weight are actually carried free in New South Wales. On the Continent and in America very low charges also obtain. The Government of India have now decided, on the recommendation of the Post Office, that there is full justification for raising the limit of weight in respect of newspapers, and accordingly twenty tolas will be carried for the half-anna from January 1st. Certain conditions are imposed as to registration, the character of supplements, &c., but these are minor points. The change is understood to be an instalment of a larger scheme under which postal arrangements in connection with English and Native newspapers will be materially simplified. The public will recognise that the Post Office in this as in so many other matters is doing its level best to keep abreast of its rivals in other countries.

It appears that a treaty of peace was signed between Italy and Abyssinia on the 26th October. The terms are much more favourable to Italy than there was reason to expect, but two points which may lead to future difficulties are the deferring of the boundary settlement and an engagement to "restore" to Abyssinia any territory abandoned by Italy. According to a Reuter's message from Constantinople, the Italian Ambassador at an audience with the Sultan on Friday strongly insisted on the execution of reforms as the only means of restoring order in the Turkish Empire. The Sultan declared that reforms had been executed. The Ambassador pointed out that his own information did not show this to be the case, and added that it did not suffice to publish reforms, but it was necessary to carry them out. The first list of subscriptions towards the arming and equipment of the military force of the Empire was published at Constantinople on Wednesday. The total amounts to over five thousand Turkish pounds. Two Armenian Bishops have been sentenced to death in connection with disturbances at Constantinople.

After a recent Newmarket meeting a trio of card-sharpers fell victims to misplaced confidence, says the *Herts Guardian*. When the train from Newmarket to Liverpool-street stopped at Bishop's Stortford, the ticket-examiner who boarded it found three well-dressed persons in a third-class carriage with first-class tickets. They were engaged in rendering each other "first aid"—and they certainly needed it, each being severely battered about the face. Asked by the examiner why they had got into a third-class carriage, they replied that they had been ejected from a first by a demon of some description. The official went to the carriage indicated, and found there a noble Lord of the Beresford family who curtly explained that because he declined to play cards, the trio had flattened his tail hat, whereupon he had prevented them from taking further liberties, with the result already indicated.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen was a guest at the Savage Club dinner, and, in response to an urgent demand, gave an account of some of his recent experiences at the Chinese Embassy in Portland-place. Sun Yat Sen is not the least like a Chinaman. He is a young man and yet he wears a moustache, which, among the Chinese, is in the strictest sense the attribute of seniority. His features and expression are so strikingly Japanese that he would be taken anywhere for a subject of the Mikado, the impression being strengthened by the fact that he is innocent of pigtail or tonsure, and wears European dress. The truth is that Sun belongs to a Chinese coast race of Japanese descent. In very halting English (says the *Daily News*), which heightened the effect of his simple narrative, Dr. Sun told the story of his escape from a position of very real danger. In the early days of his imprisonment, as our readers know, he threw written statements out of a window, in the hope that they would be picked up and taken to Dr. Cantlie's address; but these messages were intercepted, and the window was fastened up. Sun explained how, cut off in this direction, he at last convinced an English waiter that, in spite of what the servants had been told, he was no lunatic, but a political prisoner. The process of enlightenment and persuasion extended over seven days. To bring home his case, Sun likened his condition to that of the Armenians. The waiter had seen much about the Armenians in the newspapers. "Well," said Dr. Sun, "we are the Armenians of China." On being asked if he was a Christian, the waiter—who had not been in the Embassy for nothing replied diplomatically that he had been "brought up as a Christian." At the end of the week, the waiter conveyed a letter to Dr. Cantlie, and the Embassy game was up. Dr. Cantlie supplemented Dr. Sun's story, and caused some amusement by his account of the incredulity of Scotland Yard, and of the almost insurmountable difficulty of procuring assistance of any kind in London on a Sunday. No doubt the outwitting of the Embassy officials was kept a secret for the sake of the Christian waiter. But happily that excellent fellow is no longer in a position to be injured by a disclosure of the part he played in the intrigue.

Life will certainly not be worth living, remarks a contemporary, if medical men and medical newspapers keep popping up round the corner and startling us with horrible details of microbes and infection, and of the dangers we run in every part of our lives. The curse which withered up the Jackdaw of Rheims was as nothing to the curse of the bacteria and microbes. Not long ago we were warned against imperfectly washed club towels, and before that we had barbers' brushes and razors thrown, figuratively speaking, at our heads. Club towels and barbers' shops we may be able to avoid of our own free will, but now we are invited to consider what our butcher and butterman wrap their wares in. Meat, butter, and cheese occasionally show very obvious traces of printer's ink which has rubbed off the newspaper in which they have been wrapped. If, says a medical contemporary, printers' ink in legible quantities can be thus conveyed to the plates of consumers, the chances are evidently enormously greater of minute and invisible bacteria being distributed in a similar manner. The moral drawn is that all food which has been wrapped in printed matter should be sterilised, but we may ask, how is the wretched householder to know whether brown paper or newspaper enveloped the beef he has set before him at dinner, or, for the matter of that, the fish which he eats at an hotel or restaurant? The medical gentlemen (says the *Globe*) are crying "wolf" a little too much, and as we are informed that we swallow some thousands of microbes every time we open our mouths, we must continue to go on as we are, for otherwise we should have no option but to spend our lives in a bath of disinfectants.

"La pauvrete," says Alphonse Karr, "est une situation, la mendicite est une profession," and this is a doctrine which the rich visitors to the Riviera would do well to remember. At present, while the trains de luxe are bringing up their winter contingents of princes and grand dukes, and all the lions of all the lands, the beggars also are coming to town. Mendicity has its own pleasures, and, as one of these vagrant philosophers lately remarked, "If we live as the sparrows live we fly as the swallows fly." A winter season in the south, especially at Nice, is (says the *Pall Mall Gazette*) becoming the fashion in the mendicant world. From Paris, Lyons, and Marseilles, from Madrid in the west and Genoa in the east a swarm of beggars is now invading the Riviera. It is the gold that draws them, the lavish charity of the rich giving to this child of Nature more than Nature needs, but not more than he is willing to pocket. This season the police are trying to stem the invasion, but their operations must extend over a wide field. They recently arrested thirty Spanish cripples in a body and transferred them over the frontier. At St. Helene and Riquier, near Nice, some veritable Cours des Miracles have come into existence. The agents visited one of these houses, and found four revellers rejoicing in champagne and cigars. There was desert on the table, almonds, raisins, figs, and nuts. These are called in familiar French, "Les Quatre Mendicants." "We ordered them," said one of the four gentlemen, "because after supper we like to see double."

All experiment in the "new education" has been in progress for four years at the City of Detroit, Michigan, and has challenged a good deal of attention. The principle of the training in question is based on the following theory: Every child repeats in his own development the history of the race; therefore his education should follow, as closely as may be, the lines of progress drawn by the civilisation of the race. The particular methods of the Detroit Normal School are described in an intresting article in the *Forum*. The school is divided into grades, and a certain period in the history of the world's civilisation, studied in all its aspects, constitutes the central core of each given grade. At the start, for instance, children between five and six years old are deep in stories of Hiawatha, chosen as a type of the nomadic period in civilisation. "About the room," says the writer, "are clay models and drawings made by the children illustrating the study in all lines up to date; bows and arrows made 'like Hiawatha's'; a doll dressed by the children as a regular Indian brave, according to the description given of Hiawatha's dress in the poem." There are a Greek and a Roman room, and to these succeed the realm of feudalism and chivalry. The teacher read the story of King Arthur as Tennyson has it, and a boy eagerly caught up the thread of the tale at the point where it had been dropped. "I noticed," proceeds the writer, "that the archaisms were almost invariably used in preference to the modern, more prosaic terms; not at all because the children did not know the latter as equivalent to the former—for in every instance the one was given promptly for the other when the teacher called for such an interchange—but, evidently, there was an undefined feeling of the greater congruity of the archaic tone-colours with the atmosphere of the story. 'Then King Arthur said,' related a small boy enthusiastically, 'I am so deeply smitten through the helm.' 'What do you mean by smitten through the helm?' interrupted the teacher. Hit in the head,' responded the child with almost resentful promptness; but it was a minute or two before he got completely back again into the witchery of the chivalric story."

A memorial has been forwarded to the Home Secretary from Birmingham for permission to exhume the body of a Queen's Hospital patient, concerning whom a strange blunder has been made. There were two bodies in the hospital mortuary, one of a man named Hughes, who was in an inner room, and the other that of a patient named Camp, which was lying in the outer room. An undertaker, employed by the relatives of Hughes, came for the body, and was told to drive to the mortuary, and wait until the mortuary porter came to him. Finding a key in the door, the undertaker went in, placed the body of Camp in a coffin, and drove away, shortly afterwards the body was buried at King's Norton Churchyard as that of Hughes. Subsequently, on application being made for Camp's body, it was found that a mistake had been made. The hospital authorities have been put to much trouble and the relatives to much pain by the blunder.

INDIAN MANGOES FOR THE BRITISH MARKET.

The following article appears in the *Fruit Grower* of November 18:—If there were no other psychological reason for bringing before our readers the importance of introducing the famous mangoes grown on the island of Bombay to the British markets, the unquestioned success of the recent importation into this country of oranges from New South Wales would surely serve. But the celebration next year of our Queen's long reign leads us to seriously urge upon the merchants and salesmen of this country the advisability of taking advantage of the special occasion, and considering the most important question of popularising the fruits grown in our colonies and dependencies. We think an effort should be made to show next year in every possible way the facilities we possess of supplying the home markets with, not only the necessaries, but the luxuries of life produced within the red line of the Empire.

INDIAN FRUIT GENERALLY.

If the orange, which is a fruit to be handled with considerable care, can be safely and satisfactorily transported from the Antipodes to this country, and meet a ready demand, there can be no reason whatever why fruits grown in India should not be more than equally successful. India, the native home of the orange, of the lemon, and other citrous fruits, is within 15 days' steam of the markets of the mother country; and the merest tyro can estimate for himself what this means to the fruit growers of India. It may be urged by the thoughtless that, well suited as India most unqestionably is for the growing of almost every kind of fruit, it is a land where very little fruit is actually grown, and the varieties are singularly few. This, however, is only a matter of time, and we shall without doubt succeed in stimulating the native landowner and produce grower in India as soon as we show him clearly that a safe and sure market exists for all orchard produce that he can place in sound condition upon the markets here. It is not only in this country that fruit may prove the salvation of the owners and tillers of the soil. It is a far larger question with regard to India, but none the less worthy of the serious consideration of all concerned.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

There is one fruit, however, which is grown in India as it is grown nowhere else—the succulent, toothsome, savoury mango; and it was only natural, when we had decided to introduce this matter to our readers, that we should endeavour to collect, for their edification and instruction, some particulars of what has been done in respect to the importation of this fruit into Great Britain; and this brought us into immediate communication with Sir George C.M. Birdwood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., who may be said to be the pioneer importer of the mango into this country. Sir George has, however, only attempted to deal with the matter on purely private lines. He has for twenty-five years past received from friends in India small consignments of mangoes; and his success up to within the past few years was only, to say the most, moderate. The fruits arrived in this country in a badly unsound condition, until that system of packing which we have for so long advocated in connection with nearly all fruits was adopted; and the moment this simple and effective method was tried it was successful. The beautiful mango fruits now arrive in splendid condition, and they are a luxury with which only very few in this country are acquainted. Grown on the island of Bombay, where by far the best mangoes are cultivated, gathered at the right time, carefully wrapped in paper and packed in shallow boxes partitioned off in pigeon-holes, as it were, each to hold one fruit, with holes drilled to admit of perfect ventilation, the fruits now come over in absolutely perfect condition; and are received by Sir George Birdwood and those friends who are fortunate enough to share his consignments with the real pleasure which their merits as a fruit unquestionably deserve.

Sir George was led to import these fruits from the fact that being an old Anglo-Indian, and having eaten the fruit regularly for 24 years, as soon as he came back to this country the craving for the mango developed to a degree that was only to be satisfied by the actual article being brought within his reach; and the disappointment and vexation attendant upon the unsuccessful nature of the early importations can be best conceived by those who, under similar circumstances, have patiently awaited the arrival of a much cherished luxury.

The best consignments of mangoes received by Sir George Birdwood have invariably been from Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata, Justice of the Peace, Esplanade House, Bombay; and no one could better advise than this princely Parsee merchant in organising the coming great fruit trade between British India and this country.

TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS.

The acceleration in recent years of the service between Bombay and England has overcome the difficulty of transport. The judicious gathering and packing of the fruit has followed, and thus all hindrance to its introduction on commercial lines here are abolished. The P. and O. boats usually arrive at Bombay on the homeward journey with a fair amount of room for cargo, and there is, therefore, no doubt that special arrangements could be made between merchants on this side and consignors on the other to develop this very promising branch of the fruit trade. The credit of establishing this profitable Anglo-Indian business will, we believe, be eagerly sought by merchants and growers alike.

ABOUT THE MANGO.

A good mango is one of the most luscious fruits grown, and a mango grove is a sight to be remembered. Full of juice, fleshy, with a soft pulp like flesh of the consistency of hardened butter, about the size of a very large orange with a peculiar point at the end of the fruit, the mango grows three or four on a stalk at the end of a branch. It is in shape very like a large kidney potato. In the centre of the fruit is a large stone, flat like a bean, the kernel being of a most peculiar and delicate flavour, and considered a great luxury when roasted.

There are many peculiar virtues attributed by the native Indian to the mango to which we shall refer when dealing with the matter in a second article; but we feel that we have sufficiently urged the permanent title of the mango to be placed on the list of fruits for the home markets from our over-sea dependencies. We trust that no time will be lost by those of our readers who are in a position to move in the matter of introducing this fruit on a sufficiently large scale to make it popular in this country.

We shall be pleased to place those willing to negotiate for consignments of mangoes in communication with growers in India.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 7TH OF DECEMBER, 1896.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Sirsa, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been strong at Negapatam and Belgaum, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Negapatam, 14 at Bangalore, and 8 at Neemuch, Deesa, Ahmedabad and Ahmednagar. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Surat, and the lowest 42° at Sirsa. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast on the Malabar Coast, in the Madras Presidency, and at Allahabad, Sholapur and Belgaum. Heavy rain has fallen at Madras (4·40") and Negapatam (2·40"), and light to moderate showers are reported from Calicut, Coimbatore, Cochin, Trichinopoly and Colombo. The winds on the Coromandel Coast and at Colombo exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, and as the velocity is increasing at Negapatam, the weather to the eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay is suspicious and strong winds with rain are probably blowing there. Conditions are favourable for rain in the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(By Telegraph.)

SIMLA, Dec. 7.

Monday's pressure shows that changes are generally slight or small and the only important alteration is a slight fall over the west of the Bay. A large low pressure area occupies the south of the Bay and strong north-east winds are blowing over the Bay, while westerly winds have set in, and are blowing freshly over Ceylon. These strong north-east winds are occasioning rain over the Peninsula from Nellore southward. Madras and Cuddalore report four inches and Negapatam two inches; while Nellore, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Wellington, Trivandrum, Calicut, and Mercara report showers of between one-tenth of an inch and one inch in Upper Burma. A few light showers were again reported The general conditions are similar to those reported yesterday and one of the principal features in the weather is a depression over south of the Bay, on the future course of which the weather over [illegible] will depend.

Skinny Men and Weak Women, a Ready Tonic for you is Peter's Brain Panacea, will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates brain power, strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shattered constitution without regard to age or sex. [illegible] and Rs. 6-4, MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

All information, however remote, as well as the results of experiments, however incomplete, which deal with the problem involved in the safety of life, or of our great sea-borne traffic, deserve to be recorded. The International Committee appointed by the Governments of the United States, Germany, and the Netherlands, have just presented their report on the visibility of light under different atmospheric conditions. As might have been expected, the results of the experiments made by the different sections are not in complete accord, but they are not sufficiently wide of each other to render entirely valueless an opinion based upon them. Under ordinary conditions of weather, then, it appears that a light of one-candle power is visible at one and a half mile and one of three-candle power is distinct at two miles. A ten-candle power light can be distinguished, by the aid of glasses, at four miles, while a difference of four-candle power marks the range of visibility, at five miles, under the description "faintly," and "without difficulty." From this we see that the distance at which a light is visible decreases at a smaller rate than the inverse of the square root of the power employed. Rain or fog will, of course, greatly affect these results, and in this respect the figures presented by the German representatives are of greater value. These show that a light visible at one mile in a clear atmosphere requires an addition of 50 per cent. to make it equally disinct, at the same distance, but through heavy rain.

A firm of Italian engineers has recently constructed some small cars which are propelled by motors driven by acetylene gas. The charge consists of acetylene gas dissolved in fifteen times its volume of air, and with this mixture it has been found unnecessary to use water for cooling the cylinders. The method of igniting the charge has not, however, been made known. According to the *Castechniker*, the motors maintain a speed of 600 revolutions throughout a working period of fifteen hours. The weight is only about 20 lbs.; and 0·8 brake horse-power is developed. The cost of working is said to be about 0 6d. per hour.

Procure some sheets of thin black cardboard, the size of a lantern-slide (3¼ inches by 3¼ inches), place one of them beneath a diagram, of which many will be found in such works as "Popular Astronomy," and mark the positions of the various stars and planets with a needle-point. Then remove the card and pierce the holes with various sized needles or punches, and mount it in contact with a glass plate to give it the necessary rigidity. Different planets can be distinguished by different colours by the simple expedient of covering the apertures with different coloured gelatine, such as is used to cover Christmas crackers. Such slides are very effective, and are far more brilliant than any that can be made on glass. The orbits of the planets can be marked by fine needle holes placed close together.

Sometimes while writing writes Dr. Stables in his nature and science notes I feel a trifle depressed to think that while many others as well as myself are doing their best to teach the people the advantages to life that follow obedience to the golden rule of health, the seed may all too often fall on stony ground. People nowadays are usually so willing to hang just as they grew. They are influenced by innate fallacy, if not superstition, and hate innovations, even if assured by scientists that these may tend to their confort and longevity. I do not remember if ever I told my readers of a landlady of mine—when a student—in Ireland, who would never wash her face till Saturday when she could afford a drop of whisky to rub it afterwards for fear of catching cold. Well, she is only one example of thousands and tens of thousands who are content to live and die behind the dark curtain of ignorance. However, I am cheered by the thought that the next generation will be more sensible and more amenable to logic and reason. As regards cheerfulness and light, these ought to go hand in hand. Indeed, if one has a well-balanced mind and healthy body he cannot be for any length of time in the fresh air or sunshine, or failing sunshine, good, honest daylight, without feeling happier and calmer. And we should remember that tranquility is one of the first signs that an invalid is getting well and strong. My advice to all such is to look upon sunshine or light by day as a friend. But sleep in the dark. Darkness is essential to sound slumber.

I have read somewhere that a few right thinking men are going to try to educate our School Boards up to the duty of cleanliness. This is needed almost as much in the country as in the city. Boys are dirty by inclination, and little girls are no whit better. If they cannot have a daily dip, with plenty of soap, at home, then without doubt a big bath should be a fixture at very Board school. If it were so, and if they were thught how to use it properly, then children would be healthier, and there would be far less disease. The superintendent himself, or teather, would have to be educated up to the system, and take care that the children did not stay too long in the water, also, that good soap—it is cheap enough—should be used, and a thorough towelling down.

If we wait till tradespeople, or manufacturers rather, become honest we shall have to wait a long long time. Now, pure sweets are very excellent for children, and help to keep them plump and bonnie. Chocolates, if pure, are beyond praise, so is good butter Scotch. But bairns should never be given pennies to go and buy for themselves. Their choice will fall, for a certainty, on gaudy goods, or poisonous, and the result may be fatal. Just read this:—"What fearful and wonderful composition children eat! At Birmingham, yesterday, three confectioners were fined 40s. and costs for selling 'chocolate chumps' which contained paraffin wax, an ingredient injurious to health. The evidence showed that the sweets contained 3½ to 5½ per cent. wax and no chocolate; and the city analyst stated that the wax was probably more indigestible than indiarubber or a paving-stone. It was stated for the defence that the wax was used merely to protect the sugar stick from damp, but the Magistrates looked on the offence as a serious one. The prosecutions were instituted by the Health Committee."

Yes, but music, it has long been known by men belonging to the medical profession, whose minds are not altogether bound up in beastly drugs, may often be made a curative agent. Listen! "Some years ago the medical world was startled by the statement made on the authority of such eminent men as Charcot and Tarchanow, that music was a powerful remedy in certain forms of disease. Now, we hear that M. Corveaud, of Paris, has, according to his statement, treated a patient suffering from sciatica to a dose of violin-playing. The result exceeded his most sanguine expectations, for the patient received almost instant relief. Mr Warthin, a physician of Michigan has also devoted a good deal os study to the effects of music for the purpose of differentiating sounds and their application to disease. According to his experiments, he finds that one sort of music will produce a certain action, and be useful for one set of symptoms, while music of another character will produce totally different effects, for employment in some other disease. Harmonies, in this way, become as distinct as drugs."

The terrible experience, just to hand, of H.M.S. Talbot in a gale of wind which an ordinary Greenland sealer could have weathered with safety, seems to prove that our ships of war are very far indeed from seaworthy, and that were we to bombard or blockade an enemy's port and a storm arose we should be hurled to destruction like the Spanish Armada. Ships should be built not only to fight a foe but to rule the waves as well. But they don't. They are at the mercy of the sea. Owing to their roundness of bottom and want of keel, they roll, they pitch, they rock, and an extra puff of wind in a sea-way would send many of them on her beam ends, if not to the deepsea bottom. Nor are they skilfully steered. If our first line of defence is therefore so insecure, we ought to have a second of torpedoes all round our shores, a third of ironclad railways, and a fourth—namely, a force of our brave Volunteers five times its present strength.

Cold Feet: Constitutional weakness or old age. The bath. Walking exercise, daily and regular, uphill as well as on the level. Now and then a mixture of quassia, mineral acids and five drops tincture of nux vomica to a dose.—Chronic Rheumatism. Also constitutional. Avoid beer, or diet of any kind that creates acidity. Local remedies.—Friction: friction with ammonia liniment or cold salt water. Regularity in diet. Salacin. Turkish bath once a week. Food for Athletes: A mixed diet, and plenty of it. Very little stimulant. Oatmeal is extra good.—Apples: Yes, splendid, for those who can digest them.

Dr. Johnson, who amiably described the practise of the "gentle heart" as "a fish at one end of a rod and a fool at the other would doubtless have appreciated the ingenuity of the Chicago inventor who has found means of eliminating the "fool" (says the *World*). Sportsmen, however, will regard with proper disgust a contrivance which reduces angling to the level of a merely mechanical occuptaion, and leaves the nominal operator to amuse himself as he pleases, while his automatic rod attends to the landing of the fish, which appears to be performed by some revoltingly prosaic arrangement of springs and triggers. There seems no particular reason why this process of automatising sports and pastimes should not be indefinitely extended. Already, in the game of "parlour cricket," we have had a miniature automaton batsman. Later on, no doubt, inventors from Chicago and elsewhere will provide us with self-acting golf-clubs, mechanical tennisracquets, and guns that go out and make bags of their own accord. The sports and pastimes of the twentieth century are apparently destined to be conducted for us by mechanical proxy.

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Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,57,360	6	0
Reserves and Rest	„	11,06,292	9	8
Deposits	„	1,04,06,910	7	10
Bills and Acceptances	„	5,86,358	14	2
Sundries	„	1 09,026	13	3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948	12	11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	21,84,516	2	4
Loans, Bills and Advances	„	1,14,35,568	11	
Government and other Authorised Securities	„	4,30,622	14	4
Properties and Dead Stock	„	2,32,936	3	7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	„	322,304	13	3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948	12	11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum or 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 896.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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ENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 3317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 15527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

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Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

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Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
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Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

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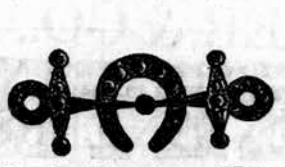

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